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••—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Dictatorships From People

Better Ways Than Airways

Errands Beyond the Ether

¶ **United States Ambassador** William E. Dodd, interviewed in Berlin, discloses the contents of numerous letters written to Democratic leaders at home. These letters warn of a man "who owns nearly a billion dollars and is ready to support—and control—an American dictatorship." The Ambassador sees danger in that direction "if the party breaks up," and expresses the belief that certain individuals of great wealth would not hesitate to promote such a dictatorship. Says he: "The situation is more dangerous than at any time since Lincoln."

¶ **Well, perhaps so;** but if there actually is danger, it does not lie primarily in the direction of men of great wealth. It is only when the people of a democracy become apathetic, self-centered, indifferent to the common good, that any group or individual finds timbers for the erecting of a dictatorial structure. Dictators arise where men have surrendered their birthright of self-control, self-respect, moral courage —where their interest in materialistic living dominates their desire to understand and courageously express the divine attributes of Life.

¶ **Germany's reaction** to the Hindenburg disaster points toward greater co-operation with the United States. The general thought is that a combination of Germany's technical experience with structural difficulties combined with helium resources in the United States would practically insure safe airship travel.

¶ **The great obstacle** to the use of helium has been the expense involved. Germany feels that America's monopolistic price on helium is too high. Sentiment in America is largely that Germany's armament expenses are more extravagant than the purchase of helium would be. Perhaps a little bending on both sides is indicated. Any bending away from war-likeness or self-interest toward unselfishness and co-operation brings into international transactions a much higher soaring utility than a mere airship.

¶ **Dick Merrill and Jack Lambie fly** across the Atlantic, land at Croydon Airdrome after 21 hours in the air, fare forth after 10 hours' sleep to collect a satchel full of Coronation souvenirs, refuel their plane, prepare to hop to Liverpool, where they await the pictures of the Coronation which they will attempt to speed across the Atlantic to New York. Thus the thirty-third successful non-stop airplane flight across the Atlantic becomes merely a high-class errand. Aeronautics has made tremendous strides since the first attempt to span the Atlantic was made in 1910. Today transoceanic air routes are becoming as clearly marked as are the sea lanes.

¶ **Man's inventiveness** and ingenuity continually reach toward far frontiers in which physical courage and the sense of adventure play leading parts. The world applauds such exploits while sometimes remaining unmoved by braver efforts and more sustained courage in fields of social and political reform. Perhaps, when human frontiers have been exhausted, mankind will awake to the fact that most stimulating adventures lie in the realm of thought, where excursions are made into infinite realms of intelligence for cargoes of inspiration with which to alleviate the world's woes.

¶ **Out of the mouth** of a Boston psychiatrist come words of wisdom. "If you study man on the chemical, physical, or biological level," declares Dr. Charles Macfie Campbell, Harvard University professor of psychiatry, "you do not study the complete man; and if one possessed all knowledge of bodily processes on these levels he would still not know man nor understand life." Again: "I don't know where thought is. Instead of being isolated [in the brain], thought is a manifestation of the whole body." Such conclusions by modern thinkers illustrate the circuitous route which human thinking sometimes takes before approaching the simple and logical explanation of man and his mental processes contained in Genesis—"So God created man in his own image, in the image of God [Mind] created he him."

¶ **The original conclusion** stated in the Scriptures presupposes one infinite Spirit and its infinite expression, spiritual man. To conclude that this spiritual creation could enter into, or be confined by, material concepts such as a physical brain or body is to reason that like could create or commingle with its unlikeness—a type of reasoning condemned by logical thinkers. But to conclude that the body is an expression of mental concepts comes within the realm of reason. Therefore, the psychiatrists are approaching a great truth when they find that instead of being isolated, thought is a manifestation of the whole body. A further step would bring them close to the revelation that the whole body is a manifestation of thought.

Notre Dame to Get New Stained Glass

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

An unexpected by-product of the Paris Exhibition is the fact that after centuries of waiting Notre Dame Cathedral is at last to be equipped with a complete set of stained glass art windows. For, when the world's fair closes next autumn and the "exposition church" is torn down, the stained glass it contains will be transferred to the Gothic structure on the banks of the Seine.

These windows evoke the heroism and the holiness of the principal "saints" of France — Saint Louis, Saint Denis, Sainte Geneviève, Saint Martin, Saint Gregory, Saint Joan of Arc, and others who have traversed the pages of French history. Although the "exposition church" is quite modernistic in conception, artistically speaking, the stained glass windows have been designed and colored so that they will harmonize with the Gothic atmosphere of Notre Dame.

LaGuardia Gives Board Till Sept. 1 For Transit Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11 — With multi-barreled effect, Mayor LaGuardia today had flung a 100-day challenge to the New York City Transit Commission to furnish a formula for unification of the municipal subways or face dissolution "as an expensive failure and a useless agency."

Frankly disturbed by the report in which the body yesterday cast aside the hard-won purchase plan evolved by the Fusion Administration after three years of negotiation with the companies, the Mayor served notice that, short of a "bona-fide binding offer and plan by Sept. 1, 1937, the commission would stand convicted" of shame, fraud, misrepresentation and deception . . . and of an act of sabotage committed in the despair of a political panic."

"I shall continue the fight until our transit problem is solved," he promised.

"Unification," he said, "merely means getting all the subway and elevated lines into public ownership and operation. Then they can be co-ordinated and operated under one management. So far the city has invested more than $1,000,000,000 in three subway systems, but only operates and controls one of the three."

Mayor Charges Politics

Indignant over the rejection by the Transit Commission of the first conclusive agreement ever to be reached on the problem without benefit of suggestions to improve it either by a plan of its own or to comment on the highly tentative proposal put forward by its special counsel, the Mayor charged the commission with being a political body.

He lashed at the 16-year record since the Legislature "saddled the city" with this body to formulate a plan, reviewing its official and unofficial reports, all "exploratory," that culminated in the tentative plan which was made before the board of estimate when he took office and fixed a purchase price more than $40,000,000 higher than the $436,000,000 figure it now finds exorbitant in the Fusion formula. For all this period of inconclusive headway "on the one big task intrusted to it," he stressed, the taxpayers had been forced to assimilate an $18,000,000 "gaff" in salaries and counsel fees.

Describing his subsequent unavailing attempts to get the commission to continue negotiations or enable the city to proceed, he told of his own efforts to amend the law—even to abolish the transit body, with the result that "most of the commission's time and energy for quite a while was spent lobbying in Albany to save their jobs."

Appointed His Own Board

All being in vain, he said, he undertook to act without regard to the law that it was neither the task nor responsibility of the city to formulate a plan, and appointed Samuel Seabury and City Chamberlain A. A. Berle Jr. to "do the work and labor the commission is paid to do." The result was the "definitive agreement" submitted to the commission last year for resubmission to the Board of Estimate.

City Chamberlain A. A. Berle Jr., co-author with Judge Seabury of the unification proposal rejected by the Transit Commission, followed the Mayor today in rapping the transit body, charging that John J. Curtin, the commission counsel, had twice in the past urged that the unification plan should provide for a subway fare higher than 5 cents.

"I would like to pay my tribute," he said, "to the political strategists of this crew. They had these reports in type for weeks, but held them up until the Legislature adjourned. This was so that neither we nor the Legislature could by any possibility do anything for the straphanger."

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New Proposal Would Revamp Present Court

Compulsory Retirement at 75 in Burke Plan Affects Several

May Avert Impasse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 11—A constitutional amendment that would practically re-constitute the membership of the Supreme Court is recommended by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, leading opponent of the President's court plan, as a means of settling the dispute and breaking up the present log-jam which has held up legislation in one of the worst blockades in years.

In an appeal to the President and his supporters to accept this agreement, Senator Burke, in a radio address last night, recommended an amendment fixing voluntary court retirement at 70 and compulsory retirement at 75, in addition to fixing the permanent size of the court at nine, and requiring at least seven members to concur in declaring an act of Congress unconstitutional.

Five of the nine members of the Supreme Court are now 75, or older —the Chief Justice and Associate Justices Brandeis, Van Devanter, McReynolds and Sutherland. Thus, if the Burke "compromise" were adopted on the plea of the Nebraskan Senator, "to end the bitter struggle that otherwise will rage on indefinitely," and if the states accepted the constitutional amendment, it would ultimately remove a majority of the present court. The proposal carries a provision whereby retirements would be limited to one a year.

Rumors of Retirements

Coupled with the Burke proposal were renewed rumors that a number of judges might retire at the end of the present term voluntarily, and also the first notice of a strong letter in behalf of the President's plan written by Ambassador William E. Dodd at Berlin urging Democratic senators to stand by Mr. Roosevelt to facilitate the cause of democracy and avert a dictatorship. The Dodd letter went to Senator Robert J. Bulkley (D) of Ohio with copies to Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia and others.

The letter apparently went to opponents of the court plan in an effort to win them over and a Berlin news account quoted the Ambassador as declaring that a man who "owns nearly a billion dollars" is ready to support and "of course control" American dictatorship. The danger is greatest today since the time of Lincoln, Mr. Dodd is reported to have said, and he added that there are politicians, some in the Senate, who think they may come to power like European dictators if the normal functioning of democracy is blocked by judicial interference.

Objections Quickly Arise

Senator Buckley today confirmed receiving the Dodd letter and declared it was of "widespread interest." Another source described it as a "typical Supreme Court letter."

Objections of Roosevelt supporters to the Burke proposal came imme-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 5)

Setting the Stage to Study Eclipse

Courtesy American Museum of Natural History; By a Staff Photographer; Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Researchers and Scenes of Solar Observation

Upper Left—Dr. Clyde Fisher, Head of the Hayden Planetarium, With the Chronograph to Be Used in Timing the Passage of the Moon Across the Sun. Upper Center—Scene at Conway, N. H., During the 1932 Eclipse. Upper Right—Dr. Theodore Dunham Jr. of Mt. Wilson Observatory, and Dr. Samuel A. Mitchell, Director of the McCormick Observatory of the University of Virginia, Checking New Gratings Used in Spectroscopic Work. Lower Left—Map Showing Path of Eclipse. Lower Right—Dr. Irvine C. Gardner, Physicist of the National Bureau of Standards at Washington, D. C., Beside Telescopic Camera He Will Use

German-British Zeppelin Service Under Negotiation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 11—Despite the Hindenburg disaster, negotiations are continuing here between British and German interests for joint passenger service across the Atlantic by Zeppelin airships. The plan was first mooted a few weeks ago.

The Hindenburg incident, while not suspending the negotiations, has raised important new considerations, particularly regarding helium, which is only produced in the United States.

British opinion, mirrored in the

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Arms Race—and What Next? Union of Peace Powers Urged

While the governments of the world are piling up armaments—adding intolerable burdens to the public and producing a situation in which a universal conflagration at any moment may be precipitated by an unguarded spark—a call for sanity begins to echo more and more persistently around the nations. How can the menace be averted? How can the mad race be stopped? How can the energy of the people be turned to more constructive and amicable ends? Answers to these questions are advanced by six writers, English and American, in search of a practicable solution.

After Rearmament—What?

Second of Six Articles

By the Earl of Lytton

Chairman of the League of Nations Mission to Manchuria During the Japanese Military Occupation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the days of the Disarmament Conference those of us who preached the necessity for some measure of international disarmament repeatedly warned our audiences that if the Conference should fail a new arms race was inevitable.

Whether the armed powers believed that they could keep Germany disarmed, or whether they regarded the rearmament of Germany as a lesser evil than the reduction of their own armaments, it is no longer profitable to inquire. The lesson of the failure of that Conference is that injustice can only be maintained by force, and unless those who sincerely desire peace are prepared with equal sincerity to seek justice, peace is unattainable for long.

Pacifism's Fruit, Inertia

The time to remedy genuine grievances was when all the States of Europe were exhausted by the World War—victors and vanquished alike. But unfortunately those years were too near to the years of conflict for nations sufficiently to shed their war mentality, and the propitious moment has passed. The problem of international peace must now be studied by nations that are all equally strong, equally prepared for war. The task is far more difficult, but it will have to be faced if European civilization is to be saved.

The chief danger of the present situation lies in the fact that when the peace sentiment in a country is predominant it tends to paralyze the actions of its Government. Inertia is the fruit of pacifism, and in a world where some States are daring and others apathetic, the daring will always succeed.

The fate of China and Ethiopia has shown that moral disapproval, if not backed by action, is ineffective to deter or check aggression. This does not mean that those countries could only have been saved by a world war, but it does mean that if the nations which disapproved of the invasion of Manchuria by Japan or of Ethiopia by Italy had cared as much about the fate of those countries as they did about their own, the territorial integrity of China and of Ethiopia would not have been destroyed, and there would have been no war.

Consciousness of weakness and doubts about the solidarity of their alliance among the peacefully in-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 2)

American Dictatorship? Ambassador Warns of Plot

BERLIN, May 11 (AP)—William E. Dodd, United States Ambassador to Germany, disclosed today he had written Democratic leaders in the United States that he had been told a man "who owns nearly a billion dollars" was ready to support "and of course control" an American dictatorship.

He did not name the billionaire, but said his information was confidential, from personal friends. His letter concluded: " . . . I have studied our history for 40 years and cannot help feeling that all of us who believe in our system must do what we can to support our President, even if we wish to amend some of his reform measures."

Addressed to Buckley

Dr. Dodd's letter was to Senator Robert J. Buckley (D) of Ohio, with copies to Senator Carter Glass (D), of Virginia and others.

It sought to warn these leaders against what the ambassador foresaw as the danger of dictatorship "if the party breaks up," and bespoke Dr. Dodd's belief that there was a tendency of "certain individuals of great wealth" to promote establishment of such a dictatorship.

The Ambassador referred to crises in past United States history and concluded the situation now was "more dangerous than at any time since Lincoln." He added:

"If the party which re-elected President Roosevelt by an overwhelming majority last year decides to do as both parties have done in the past, we are in grave danger of losing our democratic system.

Cites Southern Press

"If the party breaks up, the 80 per cent anti-Democratic press may do what the 80 per cent pro-slavery press did in the South in 1830 and 1860.

"There are individuals of great wealth who wish a dictatorship and are ready to help a Huey Long. There are politicians, some in the Senate I have heard, who think they may come into power like that of the European dictators in Moscow, Berlin and Rome."

At the same time, Der Angriff, newspaper of Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, published a front-page editorial taking an alarmed view of a supposed drift in the United States toward a Communist dictatorship.

It contrasted vigorous suppression of Communism in South American republics with the attitude of the United States Government which, it said, is "placidly permitting Communist propaganda to flourish."

Der Angriff added: "It is almost beginning to look as though Lewis (John L. Lewis, founder of the Committee for Industrial Organization) . . . will turn out to have been right with his prophecy that the moment is not far off when left radicalism will achieve its goal."

Dodd challenges Supreme Court's veto power and Davis declares totalitarian theory is "superstition": Page 6.

Whys of Washington Etiquette

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 11—At least one member of capital society has had the courage to write a book about Washington, while her husband is still part of officialdom.

Mrs. Royal S. Copeland, whose husband has been Senator from New York for 15 years, took the daring step because she believes it is possible to give interesting comments and sidelights on Washington ways without being a scandalmonger.

"Mrs. Copeland's Guest Book," just off the press, scarcely deals with personalities at all. When she makes personal references, they are complimentary.

Inspiration for the volume came from guest books which the Senator and his wife have kept for many years in their 150-year-old country home near Suffern, N. Y., and their Washington apartment. Looking over them, Mrs. Copeland decided the lessons she had learned about official entertaining might be helpful to newcomers, bewildered by the capital's maze of rules about precedence and procedure.

To the bare rules of the social guide, Mrs. Copeland has added personal touches.

The rigidity of capital etiquette she illustrates by a story of one of the first official dinners she attended. She was interested to see if Mme. Jusserand would observe the rule that the ranking guest should take her leave at 10:30 p. m. Promptly at that hour, she says, Mme. Jusserand broke off her conversation abruptly and made her adieus.

Mrs. Copeland goes at length into such intricate subjects as days "at home," official dinner parties, and other social obligations.

Basque Artillery Slows Up Rebels On Bilbao Road

BILBAO, Spain, May 11 (AP)—A heavy artillery bombardment, covering the operations of a defense army of about 65,000 Basques and their Asturian allies, was reported today to have slowed up the insurgent encroachment north of Amorebieta.

While caravans of women and children continued to stream into the city, seeking evacuation, Government reports said that Gen. Emilio Mola's insurgent forces gained ground in their push on Bilbao only by heavy casualties.

Bilbao, capital of the autonomous Basque republic, has taken hope from Madrid's example. As the insurgents drove closer and closer, Basque leaders expressed confidence that the city would not capitulate—pointing to Madrid's resistance to six months of siege—even though the insurgents reach the very outskirts.

General Mola's reinforced troops hammered at the Basques north of Amorebieta, which lies on the Durango road about 12 miles east and somewhat south of Bilbao. Other forces were seeking to penetrate the capital's semi-circular line of fortifications in sectors to the north.

Researchers Head For Pacific Island To Study Eclipse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 11—Taking 11 tons of equipment, from huge telescopic cameras to stop watches and from spider webs to electric refrigerators, 13 natural scientists of the National Geographic Society-U. S. Navy expedition are on their way to a tiny desert island in the mid-Pacific to observe a total eclipse of the sun.

The expedition is bound for the uninhabited Phoenix Islands, 180 miles south of the equator where the moon will blot out the sun for approximately four minutes on June 8. The islands provide the best, and almost only, bit of land from which the eclipse can be observed throughout its entire path of 8800 miles across the waters of the Pacific. The eclipse will be visible for a short time just before sunset on the mainland of Peru, but in the islands the sun will be three times as high in the sky.

Total darkness will last longer than during any eclipse in 1238 years, giving the expedition an unusually long period for observations.

The best obtainable astronomical and photographic equipment was assembled from all over the United States for the party. The astronomers took along six spectographs, instruments which split up light into a spectrum or rainbow of various wavelengths for photographing. With these instruments, they will seek to learn more about the chromosphere, the outer layer of gas on the sun, and the corona, a nebulous halo extending a million miles or more around the sun.

Polaroid, the new material which eliminates glare from automobile headlights, will be used in measuring the polarization of the light of the corona, in the hope of finding a clue to the nature of the corona and the source of its pearly-gray light. New types of color plates will be used in photographing an eclipse in natural color for the first time. An artist, working with special technique, will paint a picture of the eclipse as the human eye sees it.

Other Preparations for Study of Eclipse: Page 15.

Diver Seeks Railroad In Former Rock Quarry

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 11 (AP)—A diver descended 42 feet today into an old rock quarry 20 miles across the Canadian border—looking for a lost railroad. He hoped to find two locomotives, 100 dump cars, a water pump and about 15 miles of railroad track, all covered by water for almost 20 years.

Rising prices for scrap iron caused the salvage attempts. The pump was shut off and water allowed to fill the quarry when rail freight rates rose so much during the World War that stone mining operations became unprofitable.

Brilliant Fetes For Coronation Crowd London

King George Host to 450 at State Banquet as Million Cheer

Long Honors List

American Delegates Honored at Banquet; Dominions Present Addresses

LONDON—All London is on tiptoe awaiting the great pageant of the Coronation set for Wednesday, May 12.

The longest and most varied honors list in history was announced by King George as part of the pre-Coronation events. See page 4.

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—Huge crowds estimated at more than 1,000,000 people swept into the full tide of pre-coronation celebrations yesterday while King George VI played host at a brilliant state banquet in Buckingham Palace.

Jamming streets and hotels, breaking through police cordons and trudging gaily where they could not ride—London's busmen are still on strike—the Coronation visitors swarmed around the palace.

The walkout of 25,500 busmen, tying up 5000 buses and throwing London's traffic into an almost hopeless jam, gave every indication of continuing through Wednesday, Coronation Day.

But those who came—and are still coming by the thousands—from all parts of the world showed little concern, even though 12,000 streetcar workers threaten to strike.

450 to Dinner

The King and Queen, visiting Westminster Abbey in a last-minute rehearsal of the Coronation ceremonies, later entertained 450 guests including many members of foreign royalty at the big Buckingham Palace dinner.

The guests dined off the famous Garter china service and gazed at the palace gold plate.

King George presided at a head central table in the white and gold ballroom. Queen Elizabeth was hostess in the blue supper room.

Mr. James W. Gerard, special United States Envoy to the Coronation, was a guest at the banquet, wearing ceremonial knee breeches for the first time at a state function. He was seated in a place of honor at King George's own table.

Gen. John J. Pershing, also a special envoy, attended wearing a General's full dress uniform.

Other American guests included Ambassador Robert W. Bingham and Admiral Hugh Rodman of the official delegation.

Outside the famous palace in the glare of floodlights, surged a gigantic crowd that turned the Mall, with its 70-foot high white coronation masts, into a hundred-foot wide ribbon of humanity, massed against the locked arms and prancing horses of hundreds of policemen.

24 Hours' Wait

The first hardy enthusiasts fought their way today to strategic positions outside Buckingham Palace on the Coronation route, ready to defend their posts for more than 24 hours of waiting for a momentary glimpse of their monarch and his consort, Queen Elizabeth.

The first comers were unable, however, to hold their places against the persistent driving rain that set in with the dawn.

The squatter brigade had mounted camp stools on the curbstones and settled down with a full complement of rugs, flasks and baskets of provisions, ready to stick out the long wait, although the forecast already posted for Coronation Day read: "Chilly, overcast skies."

While the spectators shivered in the cold rain in their long wait for the roar of the dawn cannon that will announce the great day toward which all Britain has been pointing for months, the representatives of the Empire paraded to Buckingham Palace to present addresses of loyal greeting to the King.

One by one, Indian potentates, Dominion Prime Ministers and colonial leaders, bowed low before the King-Emperor and gave assurance that the entire Empire was thoroughly represented at the coronation.

After the ceremonial, the royal hosts entertained the masters of Empire at luncheon at the residence from which they will depart for Westminster Abbey to be anointed King and Queen.

Later 3000 overseas guests of the Speaker of the House of Commons jammed the Houses of Parliament at a reception.

The dense throngs that gathered around Buckingham Palace last night were duplicated earlier in the day when the King and Queen gave a luncheon to visiting royalty.

There were wild cheers at each glimpse of an arriving prince, then a prolonged and strident roar as Princess Elizabeth, 11-year-old heiress presumptive, appeared at a palace window with her little six-year-old sister, Margaret Rose.

There were great ovations, too, for Queen Mother Mary, arriving with Queen Maud of Norway.

Other Coronation Details: Page 4.

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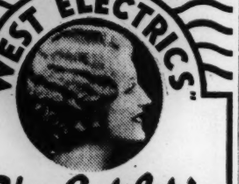

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Kremlin Tightens Hold on Army In Sudden Moscow Shake-Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, May 11—The drastic reorganization of the Red Army announced today is regarded as bringing the army under closer control of the civilian government, which means in effect the ruling Communist Party.

The shakeup in the higher staffs of every branch of the army in Europe involves the demotion of the Vice-Commissar of Defense and the Commander of the Ukrainian Army. The Vice-Commissar is given the comparatively unimportant post of Commander of the Interior Volga Army, while the Ukrainian Commander is transferred to Leningrad. A. E. Yegoroff is appointed Vice-Commissar of Defense and a veteran Bolshevik has succeeded Mr. Yegoroff as Chief of Staff. The important Ukrainian post has not yet been filled.

New Concentration of Power

The change-over, coming so soon after the arrest and degradation of Henry G. Yagoda, for 10 years acting chief of Soviet Russia's powerful political police, with no more than a temporary ripple of public excitement, illustrates the concentrated powers of the Bolshevist General Staff, the nine members of the Communist Party's Political Bureau, who live and work in Moscow's Kremlin.

Mr. Yagoda's degradation revived abroad the rumor, repeated whenever changes occur in the higher Bolshevik staff, of an alleged struggle for power between the Red Army and the political police, which is a separate armed force. These two military groups have been pictured as contending for the upper hand, with first one and then the other in a predominant position.

After three years' esidence in Russia, the writer believes that this notion is based upon a complete misunderstanding of the present Bolshevik system. It is difficult to imagine how any such struggle could occur without fundamental changes in the entire political machine.

Further Reorganization

In the last ten years the whole Bolshevik state has been reorganized, on military rather than civilian lines. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that every Soviet citizen is subject to an almost military discipline. The Red Army and the political police (Gay-pay-oo) are merely two sections of the militarized state. And the Bolshevik Political Bureau is the acknowledged general staff.

Many foreign observers have failed to distinguish between the Red Army and such regular armies as the Reichswehr in Germany. The latter is the old German regular army, preserving most of its old leaders and traditions. The Red Army is a new army, built from the ground up by the Bolsheviks. After coming to power, Bolsheviks almost completely destroyed the old Russian regular army; on the other hand, the National Socialists in Germany have hardly touched the Reichswehr.

Conceivably, of course, the Red Army might become a sort of Frankenstein, beyond control of is creators. But the Bolsheviks have skillfully guarded against such a possibility. They have thoroughly broken down traditional distinctions between civilian and military control. Most of the present civilian members of the Bolshevik Political Bureau formerly served in the Red Army. Their mentality is more military than civilian; they give the Red Army first choice of available men and materials, and organize civilians on military lines.

No Struggle

This military organization of the Soviet State makes improbable the conception of the Red Army and the armed forces of the political police as independent organizations struggling for predominance. The commanders of both organizations are Bolsheviks, with rare exceptions, and readily acknowledge their primary allegiance to the higher command of the Bolshevik Party.

Mr. Yagoda never served on this Bureau, and was not therefore on the real Bolshevik general staff. It would be far more significant if a member of the Political Bureau were removed, but there has been no such change in 10 years.

The Bolshevik system faced its severest tests during the internal struggles which followed the passing of its founder, Lenin, between 1924 and 1929. During this period the members of the Political Bureau disputed among themselves and the Bolshevik General Staff was disrupted more than once. Members of the Bureau during this period included Trotsky, Kameneff, Zinovieff, Rykoff and Burcharin all of whom were since either shot, banished or imprisoned.

Harmony Prevails

But there is no evidence whatever of any lack of harmony in the present Political Bureau. So long as that is true, the higher Bolshevik command remains intact, and it is difficult to imagine any struggle for supremacy between the Red Army and the political police or any other branches of the militarized state.

Under the present Political Bureau, the process of militarizing the state has been carried much further. Until 1927 open opposition was permitted within the Communist Party; since that time opposition has become a criminal offense, punishable by shooting. Any Soviet citizen who refuses to take orders unquestioningly from the Bolshevik higher command may be punished as summarily as a private soldier who refuses to take orders from a superior officer.

So long as harmony prevails in the Bolshevik higher command—the Political Bureau—subordinate officers like Mr. Yagoda can be removed at will with hardly a stir. And their removal cannot logically be interpreted as evidence of any sort of struggle for power among Soviet organizations, military or otherwise.

Mitchell Must Pay $728,709.84 Tax On Income, Court Says

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Charles E. Mitchell, once an outstanding power of international finance when he headed the National City Bank of New York, lost an appeal yesterday against a government income tax claim for $728,709.84.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruled on issues which four years ago were the decisive points in a criminal case against the banker. Facing maximum penalties of five years in prison or $10,000 fine, Mr. Mitchcell was acquitted on tax evasion charges after a two-months trial.

The Government's prosecution began when it was disclosed that Mr. Mitchell paid no income tax in 1929. The last word in the case has come only a few days after the disclosure, in a separate tax suit here, that another financier, John J. Raskob, also sent in a return marked "no income tax" for 1929.

Mr. Mitchell, who has been on a trip to the Middle West, was on a train en route to New York, it was learned at his office. He is expected here today.

Hint for Potato Planters

Plant potatoes as soon as possible after they are cut, Walter B. Balch, Kansas State College horticulturist, advises.

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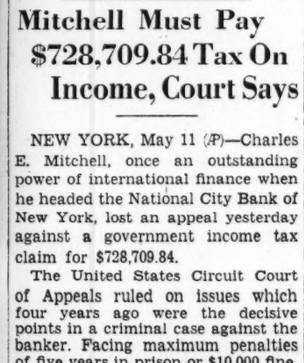

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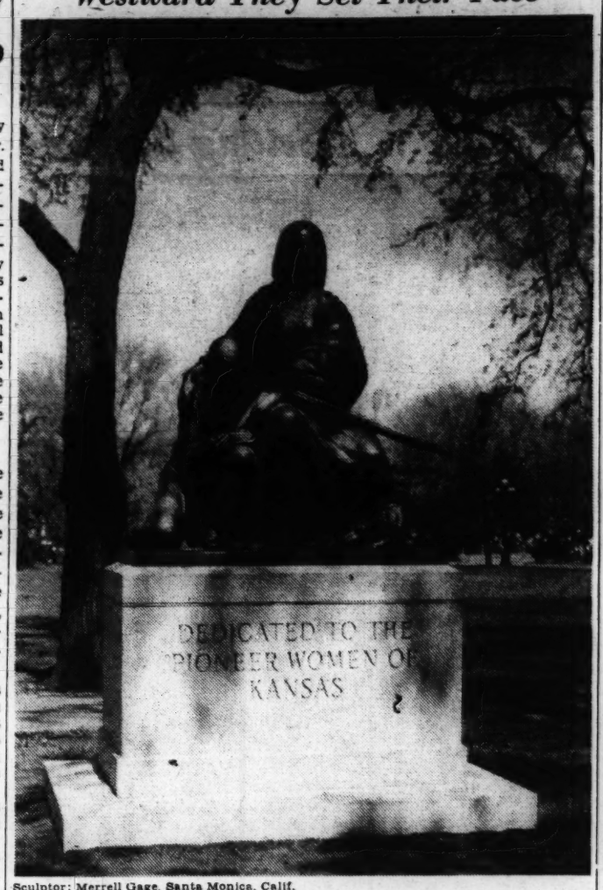

Sculptor: Merrell Gage, Santa Monica, Calif.
Bronze Group Representing Pioneer Women of Kansas
Erected on the State Capitol Grounds at Topeka, the Group Was the Result of 10 Years' Work by the Kansas Pioneer Women's Memorial Association

Spy Ring Inquiry Widens to Include All Subversives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 11—A comprehensive investigation of all subversive activities and espionage in the United States is receiving support of a non-partisan block in the Senate which is moving in the direction of a $25,000 inquiry.

Begun with the attack by Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho on alleged fascist influences in connection with the civil war in Spain and continued yesterday by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota who charged that sympathizers with the Spanish rebel government are operating a broad espionage ring in America, the inquiry proposal also has the backing of Senators William H. King (D) of Utah and Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York.

Senator Nye proposes a resolution providing for an investigation of "Fascists, Communists or other foreign agencies" by a special Senate committee.

Linked with the proposal, which is an outgrowth of the neutrality law debates of the past few months, is a new development in the field of neutrality itself. Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri introduced yesterday a bill which would make the 10-day old neutrality law strictly mandatory.

Associated with Senator Clark were Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, Senator Nye and Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington. These four are all members of the old Senate Munitions Committee and their new movement is a continuance of the fight to end the discretionary and permissive features of the new law. As passed, the present Pittman-McReynolds Act vests wide discretionary power with the President. The group of Senators failed to defeat these features in the conference report, but have renewed their fight.

The effect of the amendment, if adopted, would be to invoke the cash-and-carry policy immediately upon finding that a state of war existed abroad. Under the new act, the President may withhold the cash-and-carry provision indefinitely after he has proclaimed a state of war exists. In addition, where the new law has put the cash-and-carry provision on a two-year trial basis, the neutrality bloc would make it permanent, as well as mandatory.

As originally proposed by Senator Nye yesterday, the investigation would have dealt chiefly with the alleged "spy ring" operating in behalf of the Spanish insurgents. Senator Nye explained later on that at the request of other senators interested in the matter he had broadened the terms of the resolution to make it cover all subversive activities and espionage in the country.

Gomez Asks Cuban Court To Return Him to Office

HAVANA, Cuba., May 11 (AP)—Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez, ousted president of Cuba, asked the Supreme Court today to restore him to office. Dr. Gomez was impeached and removed from office last Dec. 23 in a fight over a sugar tax measure for army-controlled schools.

In a formal "complaint" to the tribunal, he said the Senate refused to hear his appeal based on "irregularities in the procedure by the Senate sitting as a court of justice," and asked that sentence be declared unconstitutional with his consequent restoration to the presidency.

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Kansas Unveils Statue Honoring Pioneer Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., May 11 — A bronze statue honoring the pioneer women of Kansas was unveiled today, on the grounds of the State Capitol building here. The sculptor, Merrell Gage of Santa Monica, Calif.; Gov. Walter A. Huxman and Henry J. Allen, former Senator and Governor, were the principal speakers at the dedication.

The ceremony was the culmination of a 10-year campaign for such a statue by a group of women, chartered as "The Kansas Pioneer Woman's Memorial Association." Any person who contributed a dollar became a member of the association.

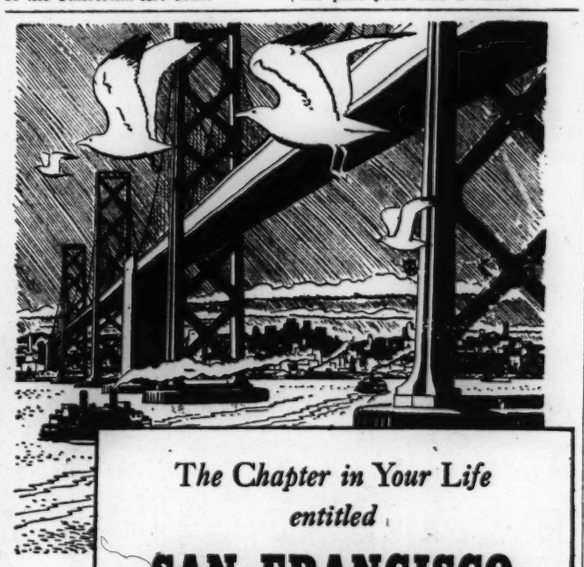
This sculptural group represents a sturdy pioneer woman of Kansas territorial days, holding her baby; a son reads a book at her side, and a dog reclines at her feet. There is much dignity in the face and attitude of the mother, which, the sculptor explained, was inspired somewhat by that of Susan B. Anthony.

Mr. Gage's own wife and children served as models for the figures, and the book in the boy's hands is modeled after his 120-year-old family Bible. "Larry," the sculptor's pet collie, posed for the dog in the group.

The Pioneer Mother is represented as the protector, teacher, and guardian of her children. Although the subject was dictated to the sculptor, the arrangement was his own conception. He visualized the setting as before the fireplace of a pioneer cabin.

A seated statue of Abraham Lincoln was placed on the southeast corner of the State Capitol grounds in 1917. This, too, was by Merrell Gage. Among his other commissions are sculptural decorations on the Veterans' Memorial Building in Long Beach, Calif.; the Edison Building, Los Angeles; the high school auditorium, South Pasadena, and the Los Angeles Times Building.

He designed a fountain in Beverly Hills; the "Shot Putter," exhibited at the Olympic games in Los Angeles; two figures in the California State Exposition Building; a Police Memorial in Kansas City, Mo., and a Patio Fountain in front of the La Jolla Public Library. For several years Mr. Gage served as president of the California Art Club.



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John V. Dittemore Has Passed On In New York City

John V. Dittemore, who passed on yesterday in New York City, was from 1909 until 1919 a member of The Christian Science Board of Directors. Dismissed from this position in 1919, he contested the removal and withdrew from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, when the removal was upheld by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Afterward Mr. Dittemore became identified with a concerted opposition to The Mother Church. Recently he expressed an appreciative attitude toward Mary Baker Eddy and her work, and on March 23, 1937, he sent to The Christian Science Board of Directors the following letter, to which the Board made a cordial response:

The Parkside
18 Gramercy Park
New York City
March 23, 1937

Directors of The Mother Church,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Gentlemen:

As the result of experience over a period of years and a great deal of serious study devoted to the science of government, I have come to the humble conclusion that I made a great mistake in allowing personal differences of opinion and the feelings that developed therefrom, to influence me to the extent which they evidently did after Mrs. Eddy passed on.

We were all greatly affected by her demise and held divergent views regarding the policies to be pursued when she was no longer here to direct us. And while I acted upon convictions which I regarded as right at the time, I have since been led to see, and am anxious to go on record as admitting it, that I was wrong in letting personal opinion and matters of policy induce me to depart from Principle.

God's law does not divide and separate men, it unites them, enabling them to work together and perpetuates this unity. Personal differences that appear irreconcilable disappear as we grow in the understanding of His law and the ability to demonstrate it. Man is properly self-governed only as he enthrones this mighty law in his heart and mind. It annihilates everything unlike itself and I find it has destroyed all sense of personal animosity, all desire to justify self, and brought instead the sincere desire to acknowledge my mistake in organizing what was naturally regarded as an opposition movement, opposed to the Cause of Christian Science, to Mrs. Eddy and her teachings.

I recognize and revere her as having restored to humanity primitive Christian healing and acknowledge The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., as the first church in history to stand for the spiritual and the scientific significance of the life of Christ.

I am happy to forward you this letter to use as you may see fit and to sincerely announce as my fervent desire that the Cause which you represent may continue to grow and prosper under your direction.

Yours in Truth,
John V. Dittemore

Mr. Dittemore is survived by his former wife, Mrs. Edith L. Bingham, who divorced him, and by their daughter and a grandson.

State Relief Labor Sums 58,605,198 'Man Hours'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Relief laborers in North Carolina have been afforded 58,605,198 "man hours" of employment on work projects since the commencement of WPA operations, Oct. 1, 1935, it was announced here by State Administrator George W. Coane Jr., whose summary came simultaneously with a survey of projects throughout the 48 States, released by National Administrator Harry L. Hopkins.

From "the zero hour" in October, 1935, to a peak employment of 45,036 on Feb. 6, 1936, and reduced with the recovery of private enterprise to a working force on April 1, 1937, of 27,023, Mr. Coan's report gives a complete accounting of the WPA'S tangible accomplishments in the past year and a half.

Anglo-Italian Differences; Fascists' Divergent Views

ROME, May 10 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini's campaign against the British press swept the London date-line from Italian newspapers today.

For the first time in generations not a line of news from the British capital appeared in this city's press; and all Italian newspapermen in Great Britain were on the way home under orders of the Duce.

The only London date-line seen in Rome was carried by the semi-official Vatican City organ, Osservatore Romano—the story was about preparations for the Coronation of King George VI Wednesday.

Nor did members of the English colony receive their usual copies of the Times or other London newspapers, with exception of three London papers exempt under Signor Mussolini's ban.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—A curious divergence of opinion upon the international outlook has been manifested in Italian quarters recently, following British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's plea made at Liverpool, to "live and let live."

On the one hand there are the thoroughgoing pessimists for whom everything said or done in the British Empire is a menace to Italy and the captious critics of the type of Virginio Gayda, editor of the Giornale d'Italia and the Duce's chief mouthpiece on foreign questions. These political writers have gone out of their way to pick holes in the British Foreign Secretary's speech at Liverpool.

On the other hand there are those who see in the so-called new attitudes of different political leaders undoubted signs of diminished tension.

Such difference of opinion as existed was largely wiped out, however, by the action of Premier Mussolini in summarily recalling Italian newspaper correspondents from London and in banning all but three London newspapers from Italy.

An original appreciation of the situation comes from Maurizio Maraviglia, a Fascist deputy and a former member of the Fascist Grand Council. He argues that, if international politics were not influenced by considerations extraneous to the international interests of the individual nations, there has rarely been a moment more favorable than the present to peace. Great Britain and France, it is said, are so well satisfied materially as to want nothing more. Soviet Russia is thought to have so much scope for internal development as not to feel the need of imperialist expansion. Italy is portrayed as having repaired "in great part" by her own exertions the wrongs done to her. Even Germany is represented as having no pretensions or desire to upset the status quo. She may, it is true, nurture a claim or two to satisfaction of her colonial demands, but her claims are not based upon ambitious imperialistic designs and merely represent, according to this writer, "reasonable aspirations determined by irrepressible reasons of existence" and therefore "cannot constitute an immediate cause of war." Without prejudice to what may or may not be the German intentions, such arguments would, it may be observed, carry more weight if Italy's own "reasonable aspirations" had not led directly to the Ethiopian campaign.

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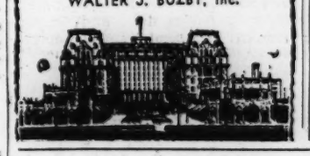

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Famous Gardens of England Show Transition in 25 Years

Past quarter century has had interesting transition as to gardening in England, where gardening is taken with great seriousness; Formality gives way to freedom as indicated in exhibition to be held at Chelsea May 26-28.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Anyone over 25 is old enough to have seen some considerable and charming changes in the gardens of England. By this I mean not only in the gardens of the rich but also of the poor—not only of rich and poor but of town and city councils. In England, gardening is a common religion, and today a very democratic religion, since we grow an amazing variety of species from all parts of the world, but it was not always so.

In my boyhood, round about 1910, gardening, like everything else, was still divided into two sections by the cast iron rule of snobbery. We had a lower and an upper class of horticulture: gardens, and the gardens. In the former were grown many old hybrids that were then common but which are now, ironically, uncommon and only expensively bought, things like double primroses and turk's cap and lilies and dusty millers and unnamed roses of great sweetness, together with pansies and paeonies, madonna and tiger lilies, roses like Maiden's Blush and Gloire de Dijon, auriculas or recklesses, anemones and daffodils, which have always been treasured by gardeners of taste.

Question of Servants

In the gardens, on the other hand, a system of almost militaristic order was in force. Such gardens were generally large and they belonged to houses that were, appropriately, often like barracks or fortresses themselves.

Those houses might contain, sometimes, anything from 20 to 50 servants, all of whom had to be somehow fed. To feed an army of 50 servants, even on potatoes, as well as perhaps 50 guests, on luxuries like asparagus and peaches, French beans out of season and black Hamburg grapes, needed of course another army of servants, the gardeners, and a very considerable space of land.

This system was, in many ways, extraordinarily fatuous; the more servants you had to feed the more garden you needed, and the more garden you had the more servants you had to feed; and it was a system possible only in an age when the hire of a servant was often not much more than the hire of a donkey. An era of higher wages killed it at once, made half these militaristic gardens derelict and turned the houses in them into schools and asylums for the so-called mentally and physically defective.

The chief features of these plutocratic gardens—common all over England—were three: the kitchen garden, including a vast encampment of glasshouses and potting sheds and forcing frames; the lawns, which included rose-beds, herbaceous borders and those regimental squares of earth in which the head gardener, like Uncle Toby, could have military fun with the scarlet coats of geranium and the yellow turbans of calceolaria and perhaps Indian shot in summer, leaving them as bare as forgotten battlefields in winter; and lastly the shrubbery, a gloomy, arid feature, designed primarily to prevent the world from seeing over the fence, in which shrubs like laurel and privet and laurestinus and butchers broom and berberis aquifolia and in fact almost every kind of evergreen were planted about a yard apart and left to fight it out.

Here and there a fourth feature was allowed, generally behind the glasshouses, or on the north side of the house, in some forsaken spot where nothing else would grow. This was the rockery (not yet rock-garden and still far from alpine garden), called, for some inexplicable reason, the grotto. This was a burial ground for white arabis, periwinkle, ivy and perhaps aubretia, the graves marked by lumps of slag, bits of broken statuary and shells picked up at the seaside. Snails flourished. It was all extremely funereal and nobody took it seriously.

Such were the gardens. They were gardens lacking, above all else, in imagination. It was not that their owners, the Victorians and Edwardians, never grew any good or adventurous things. They welcomed, as any Floral Cabinet of the period will show, some beautiful and amazing tropical and semi-tropical importations. But they were, generally, stereotyped.

Gardening was a social thing. Certain flowers, certain arrangements of flowers, were the fashion. It was the great age of geraniums. Effects were either massive and dull, or gaudy and regimental. Delicacy, naturalness, softness of line and vista, in the big gardens, had very little place.

Now, after 25 years, it has all been changed out of recognition. There are still unimaginative gardners, gardners for whom beds of dahlia or geranium and "Welcome to Littlepool-on-Sea" picked out in carpet bedding plants are the height of gardening art.

The Great Change

But the change from formality to freedom, from snobbery to democracy, has been immense. A visitor to the Chelsea Flower Show of today must be struck at once by two things: the great increase in both the number and delicacy of species now exhibited there, and the even greater increase in the vogue for rock and water gardens.

The grotto has utterly gone. In its place we have a feature which, unlike the regimental bedding schemes and shrubberies of the past, fits as well into the cottage garden as into the garden of the mansion. Indeed, better. It is well suited to that informality and softness of scheme which is one of the charming characteristics of all English gardening. The whole tendency of English gardening is now, thanks to that intensive revolutionary campaign fought by Mr. Reginald Farrer, Miss Gertrude Jekyll, Mr. William Robinson and others, in that direction: down the social scale rather than up it, but always away from formality toward freedom, from stiffness of plan and line to a more democratic delicacy.

Today, in fact, the English garden is at its best. It exhibits the rich results of a fusion of tradition and experiment, of quietness and adventure. It is remarkably free from fads and freaks and is still the best of all expressions of English fancy and character.

If it was ever true that in England gardening takes the place of art, it is true, I think, today.

© R. A. Malby & Co.; © Fox Photos

And All England Is Abloom

Upper Left—A Glimpse of a Style of Formal Garden, Known Throughout England. Upper Right—Mixed Herbaceous Border in a Cottage Garden. Large Photograph—Among the Daffodils at Trent Park, Trent Park Gardens, Cockfosters, Home of Sir Philip Sassoon, M. P., Which Provides a Wonderful Display of Blooms. The Gardens Are Open to the Public

Rock Garden Has Its Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—The New York Botanical Garden will observe "Rock Garden Week" from May 23 to May 30, when many species and varieties of plants will be carpeting the ground with their flowers. Primulas in great variety will add to the picture, and perennial evergreens will be tumbling over the rocks with a great profusion of white blooms.

The gates to the Rock Garden, which is on the east glade of the museum building, will be kept open every day from 10 o'clock in the forenoon until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, it was announced today.

"To name the different kinds of flowers that will adorn the Rock Garden during the last week in May would require a list of many hundred," it continues. "Of some there is only a choice specimen or two; of others, drifts of bloom. But if these rare ones, many of which have come from far corners of the earth, grow well at the Botanical Garden, that means that other people may eventually raise these new plants with success in their own gardens.

"Thus becomes evident one of the purposes of the New York Botanical Garden in its horticultural activities. By exchange with growers and other institutions and by sending its own men into the field to collect new plants, the garden is able to introduce many new subjects to cultivation. In the ornamental borders and in the Rock Garden an attempt is made to grow many kinds of plants in order that the public may see not a great bed of one or two kinds of flowers, but a garden in which they may study all the different sorts."

"During Rock Garden Week, there will be an opportunity to see an exceptional number of interesting plants suited to various situations of soil, light and moisture in the climate of the vicinity of New York."

Sports to Bar Boys' Mischief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—Representatives from 291 Boys' Clubs in 153 cities, with a total membership of 255,000, opened their thirty-first annual convention at the Commodore Hotel here today with sessions in which they discussed ways and means for keeping youth so busy with the sports and handcraft they like to do that they have no time to get into the kind of mischief which adults do not like to have them do.

The clubs' capital investment in buildings, camp sites and equipment is more than $19,000,000, with most clubs in neglected, high-delinquency areas of big cities in the heart of tenement districts.

Committees and commissions discussed this morning how to amplify the program of the organization while others were arranging an exhibition from 49 clubs showing work the boys have done in classes in wood, metal and leather, painting, drawing, taxidermy, basketry, and models of airplanes and boats. Honor awards are to be made for entries in the exhibition.

The formal opening of the convention was a sports luncheon today at which James E. Keegan, well known football referee and superintendent of the Boys' Club of Pittsfield, presided, William Edwin Hall, national president of the organization, spoke, and Grantland Rice interviewed over the radio a number of well known persons in the field of sports.

Aubrey Williams, director of the National Youth Administration, will be one of the speakers this evening and on Thursday there will be a banquet at which the speakers will include Herbert Hoover, chairman of the board, and Sanford Bates, executive director.

10,000 Lumbermen Await Log Drives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash. — "Timber!" This warning cry has been heard through the years since the beginning of the "Old West." Lumber barons and their crews were in the vanguard of civilization and unceasingly since then have maintained an important place in both the industry and romance of this region.

As in other years, 10,000 lumberjacks will start from Spokane and other cities of the Inland Empire for the spring opening in the woods. A log drive is scheduled by the Diamond Match Company to move out of Priest Lake down the Kamiksu to Priest River, and thence into the Pend Odeille River, where the logs will be sorted and floated to the mill. Potlacth, Inc., another big lumber company, will drive its logs into Lewiston, Idaho, from the famous Clearwater region, where it has been cutting all winter.

Ex-King Edward's Fiancée Resumes Name of Warfield

MONTS, France, May 11 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor's fiancée resumed her maiden name of Wallis Warfield, her spokesman, Herman L. Rogers of New York, announced yesterday, following legal action in London. The name under which she will marry the former British monarch is now "Mrs. Wallis Warfield," he said.

Application for the change, dropping the name of Simpson, was made to a London court five days ago. The former Baltimore woman's solicitors advised her by telephone that the change had been legalized," Mr. Rogers said.

Recovery Hailed By Realty Men; Tax Load Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—A general feeling of optimism that recovery is here was voiced by representative real estate men from all over the country as they met at the Biltmore Hotel here today for the yearly convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. At the same time there was apparent a feeling of uncertainty with regard to the future, insofar as national, state and local legislation was concerned.

The consensus was that rebuilding was already under way and that the market for real estate was noticeably improving. Vacancies in building have been absorbed to a great extent and rents for detached houses are rapidly approaching the 1926 levels. On the other hand, a slump in home construction was reported owing to the high cost of money and materials.

Appraised Problems

For the first time in the history of the real estate movement in the United States, an effort is being made at this convention to set up standards of practice that will do away with unfair acts in appraisal of property. An official of the association explained that this was a question "about which we have argued for the last four or five years," but added that today's discussions of how to approach the problem definitely marked a new era.

Another important subject of the conference is housing.

"We are suggesting some study and research at the outset," declared Joseph W. Catharine, vice-president of the association, "so that we can evolve a housing program that will be sound. There have been plenty of experiments without a well-defined program. We will concentrate on facts rather than on theory and guesswork.

A recently established medium for obtaining this information, he said, is the National Real Estate Foundation, which is going to make a study of the needs and problems of this country in relation to what has been done here and in other countries.

Trailers and Houses

When it comes to an advance in housing, much can be learned from the automobile trailer, according to William B. Stout, mechanical engineer of Detroit. The trailer is responsible for "new economies," it was said, which will introduce changes in materials and ways of handling materials used in home construction.

Long-Term Drive on Crime Urged by Dewey in New York

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Thomas E. Dewey, special prosecutor who smashed New York City's $2,000,000-a-year restaurant racket, declared today that "the time has come when crime must be studied by experts on a long-range basis."

Mr. Dewey broke a rule he said he had adhered to for more than a year by addressing a luncheon of the Citizens' Committee for the Control of Crime in New York.

"I believe that the struggle between organized society and organized crime is slowly reaching a crisis," he said.

The prosecutor illustrated the problem by tracing the history of the restaurant racket "from its cradle to its grave." He said it started in 1932 when "a few corrupt officers of two unions made a bargain with Dutch Schultz and his chief henchman, Jules Martin, for their mutual, private advantage."

Shake-Down Campaign

"The gangsters were to aid in a shake-down campaign," Mr. Dewey said, "and before a settlement with the union officials was to be allowed in any establishment, they were to extort all the traffic would bear from the owner; and the proceeds were to be divided.

"Later it was agreed that the Metropolitan Restaurant and Cafeteria Association was to be organized. Restaurant and cafeteria owners were to be advised to join it and if they did not accept that excellent advice, they were to be coerced into joining."

Mr. Dewey said hundreds of concerns became victims of the racket and he added some "paid fees as high as $50,000."

The prosecutor said that when members of the unions complained the leaders "damned them as communists and expelled them."

"It took four lawyers, three accountants and ten police detectives 18 months to procure the evidence in this case," he said.

16 Persons Sent to Trial

"When it finally came to trial there were 16 defendants, two lawyers, seven labor union officers of whom three were dead, and six gangsters, two of whom were dead and two were fugitives.

"One of the two remaining gangsters pleaded guilty and a jury, after 10 weeks of trial, convicted the rest, who were brazen to the end."

Mr. Dewey recalled that both Schultz and Martin were murdered during the time the racket existed.

He described vice and gambling as "a tower of strength and steady income to the aristocracy of crime."

Then turning to a description of regular law enforcement agencies, he said they included in New York City five regular district attorneys, 132 assistants, the state attorney general's racket bureau, the United States attorney general's racket bureau, two United States district attorneys, the Department of Justice, the Post Office inspectors, the Secret Service, the Treasury Department's intelligence unit, the narcotic agents, the federal alcohol tax unit, 12 other federal bureaus, and 18,000 city policemen.

Conflicting Jurisdictions

"Here," he said, "is a labyrinth of procedure and overlapping and conflicting jurisdictions which would almost seem to have been specially designed for the comfort of criminals."

His own force, Mr. Dewey said, is by comparison so small that his work must be regarded only "as a laboratory experiment . . . to demonstrate that organized crime is not above the law."

The special prosecutor said the citizens' committee has an important part of assisting in the war on rackets and crime.

"It's function," he said, "is to provide the necessary leadership of public opinion, combined with a detailed study of law enforcement as it actually operates."

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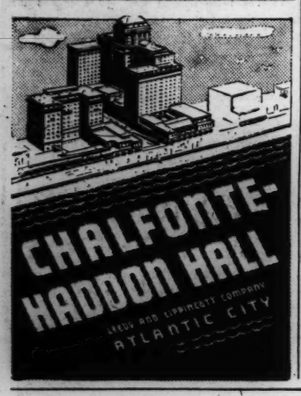

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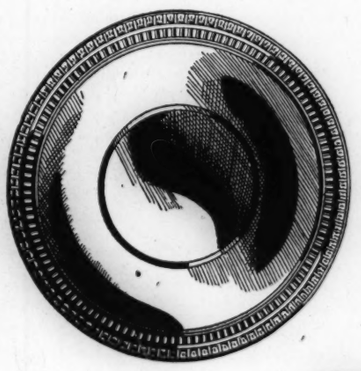

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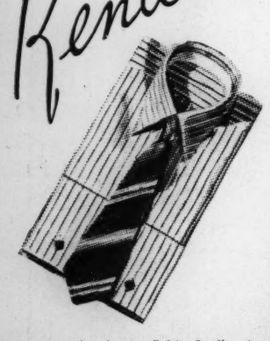

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Coronation Dots New York City's Events of May 12

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—The Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of England tomorrow is to be widely celebrated in this city which once was New Amsterdam and was renamed New York after that Duke of York who later became James II of England.

Both Britons and Americans will participate in the events of the day, beginning with a thanksgiving service in historic Trinity Episcopal Church at Broadway and Wall Streets, where the ritual will be that appointed for all parishes of the Church of England for Coronation Day. The Rev. Frederic S. Fleming, rector; the entire parish clergy and the choir will participate in the service, which will repeat that of all Coronation days at Trinity Church since colonial times.

The glitter and sparkle of pageantry, the form and ceremony of tradition and all that the revival of old customs can do to add picturesqueness will enhance two events of the evening, the British Empire Coronation Ball at the Seventh Regiment Armory and the coronation dinner in the grand ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria, arranged by the English-Speaking Union of the United States.

Associated British organizations of the city are sponsoring the ball with Sir Gerald Campbell, British Consul-General, as honorary chairman and Lady Campbell and a party of friends sitting with him in the "royal box."

Britons far from home for the historic day will see reviewed some of the events of the coronation against a huge canvas covering the west end of the armory simulating Westminster Abbey. The long stretches of balconies around the hall will be covered with canvas showing the heavens from sunrise to sunset, symbolizing the tradition of the empire on which the sun never sets.

At midnight there will be a pageant parade during which a scroll felicitating the new rulers on their coronation will be handed to Sir Gerald Campbell by the presidents of the co-operating organizations for presentation to the King and Queen. Standards of the organizations will be carried in the parade and the marchers will include groups costumed to represent London "bobbies," Yeomen of the Guard, or "Beefeaters," costers with their rows of glittering buttons, Scottish clansmen with skirling bagpipes, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, English nurses in wartime uniforms and other war groups.

About 1000 persons are expected at the dinner to which Sir Evelyn Wrench, founder of the English-Speaking Union, will speak by radio from London. Others on the program are Dr. John H. Finley, John W. Davis, who will propose the official toasts; Norman Coke-Jephcott, who will play national airs; Sir Gerald Campbell, the Rt. Rev. James DeWolf Perry, presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and Miss Margaret Halstead of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who will sing.

The British Club, joined with others from St. George's Society and the British Schools and Universities Club, will have a dinner that same night at the Hotel Gotham at which David Dow, official secretary for Australia to the United States, and Mrs. Dow will be guests of honor.

The Daughters of the British Empire will have a luncheon at noon at the Hotel Ritz-Carlton and on Sunday they with Canadian organization members will attend a special service at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Canadian Educationists To Tour United Kingdom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—A party of Canadian educationists will visit England between May 1 and June 30, as guests of the National Council of Education and the Pilgrim Trust. The party will consist of Canadian deputy ministers of education and school superintendents.

Besides making a tour of the United Kingdom, the visitors will hold many round table discussions with British educational authorities.

Stalwarts From Dominions Gather in London

International; Wide World

Visitors to Coronation Get Acquainted

Left—Members of the Australian Contingent Being Shown Round the Houses of Parliament, Lower Right—Part of the Canadian Delegation, Including, Left to Right, Below: Lieut. Col. R. Fafard, Col. J. E. L. Streight, in Command, and Lieut. Col. R. L. Fortt; Above, Lieut. Col. O. G. Donovan and Major H. F. Webber

Politics Shelved In Honors List For Coronation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 11—The Coronation Honors List which appeared here today is notable not only for its great length—a feature which is appropriate to the British Empire-wide occasion with which it is associated—but also for the non-party character of a large proportion of the decorations it confers.

Thus, although the ultimate selecting authority has been the political one of the Baldwin Government, nevertheless the net has been thrown with remarkable impartiality into waters not usually accustomed to so much attention.

150 Women on List

This applies particularly to women as compared with men, to Opposition groups as contrasted with those more immediately in sympathy with the present occupants of Downing Street, and to representatives of the overseas British Empire as opposed to those of the United Kingdom.

Among the women no fewer than 150 names are included, among them being such eminent ones as those of Viscountess Astor, first woman member in the British Parliament; Mrs. Nugent Harris, chief organizer of the British Women's Institute movement; Miss May Curwen, secretary of the Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. Joseph A. Lyons, wife of Australia's Prime Minister and prominent social worker, and Lady Barton, who did notable Red Cross work in Ethiopia.

Wide Interests Represented

Among the Opposition representatives honored are Lord Snell, chairman of the London County Council; Mr. F. W. Pethwick-Lawrence and Dr. Christopher Addison, who held important posts in the last British Labor Government, and Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir Walter Rea and Mr. Isaac Foot, who are prominent among United Kingdom Liberals.

Notable also among those not immediately in politics are Lord Baden-Powell, the Rev. M. E. Aubrey, moderator of the Evangelical Free Churches, and Mr. J. A. Spender, journalist.

Honors List Bestows Knighthood on 100; New Award for Women

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—Queen Mary, the Queen Mother, and Queen Elizabeth received awards of the Royal Victorian Chain, a high honor reserved for special occasions, in King George VI's coronation honors list.

Viscountess Astor was made a Companion of Honor in recognition of distinguished service of national importance.

The list admitted women for the first time to the Royal Victorian Order. Four Dames Grand Cross in the order were appointed—Queen Maud of Norway, an aunt of King George; the Princess Royal, his sister (Princess Mary, the Countess of Harewood); the Duchess of Atholl, and Princess Beatrice, the King's grand-aunt.

Thirteen peerages, 13 appointments as Privy Councilor, seven baronetcies and about 100 Knights were made by the list, which included both appointments and promotions.

Knights of the Garter

The Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Strathmore and the Marquis of Exeter were made Knights of the Garter.

New commanders in the Order of the Bath included a chief engineer of the Cunard White Star Line, the president of the Co-operative Congress and the general secretary of the National Union of Seamen.

Mr. Hugh Walpole, the writer, was made a Knight for services to literature. Other new Knights Bachelor included Mr. Muirhead Bone, etcher and painter, and Mr. Arnold Bax, the musician.

The Duchess of Kent, one of the King's sisters-in-law, and the Countess of Athlone, a sister-in-law of Queen Mary, were made Dames Grand Cross in the Order of the British Empire. The Duke of Kent was made a Privy Councilor.

The King recognized the work of Miss Marie Tempest, the actress, by making her a Dame Commander of the British Empire.

Peerages Conferred

Peerages in the United Kingdom were conferred on the following:

Earls—The Earl of Bessborough, now in the Irish peerage, who is a former Governor General of Canada, and the Earl of Strathmore, the Queen's father, now a Scottish representative peer.

Viscounts—Sir Robert Horne, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Herbert Samuel, former Liberal party leader and former Home Secretary.

Barons—Dr. Christopher Addison, who was Great Britain's first Minister of Health; Sir George Bowyer, a former Conservative party whip in the House of Commons; Sir John Cadman, chairman of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Ernle Chatfield, first sea lord and chief of the naval staff; Mr. Julius Salter Elias, chairman of Odhams Press, Ltd.; Col. John Cuthbert Denison-Pender, a former member of Parliament; Sir George Penny, a Conservative M. P and the treasurer of the King's household; Sir Walter Rea, banker and former chief Liberal whip, and Sir John Davenport Siddeley, until recently president of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation.

Privy councilors included, besides the Duke of Kent, Baron Tweedsmuir, the Governor General of Canada, and Mr. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice in the Canadian Governemnt.

Baronetcies included Sir Dawson Bates, Minister for Home Affairs in the government of Northern Ireland, and Sir Cuthbert S. Wallace, president of the Royal College of Surgeons.

'Prayer for the King's Reign'

Britain's Poet Laureate, John Masefield, has written "Prayer for the King's Reign," which appears in the official souvenir program for the Coronation of King George VI, issued at London, according to the Associated Press. Mr. Masefield has already written a Coronation sonnet.

To God, the ruler over earth and sea,
Grant us thy guidance in the reign to be;
Grant that our King may make this ancient land
A realm of brothers, working mind and hand
To make the life of man a fairer thing:
God grant this living glory to the King.

Grant, to our Queen, the strength that lifts and shares
The daily burden that a monarch bears;
Grant to them both, thy holy help to give
The hopeless, hope, the workless, means to live;
The light to see, and skill to make us see
Where ways are bad, what better ways may be;
And grace, to give to working minds the zest
To reach excelling things beyond their best.

Grant to them peace, and thy diviner peace,
The joy of making human wars to cease;
Make wise the councils of the men who sway
The Britain here, the Britains far away;
And grant us all, that every rightness willed
In this beginning reign may be fulfilled.

John Masefield

Conservative Sweeps Minneapolis Primary

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 11 (AP)—Maj. Gen. George Leach, mayor of Minneapolis from 1921 to 1929, swept the primary election today as two Farmer-Labor-endorsed candidates, one of them Mayor Thomas E. Latimer, followed but 220 votes apart with only 50 of the city's 354 precincts still to report.

Kenneth C. Haycraft, who was endorsed by the Farmer-Labor state central committee, was nosing out Mayor Latimer, 20,381 to 20,164. Mr. Leach, conservative nominee, had a safe lead of 42,632 in unofficial returns.

With the mayoralty race was bound up the control of the local Farmer-Labor Party. A recount appeared likely should the Latimer and Haycraft margins continue so close in the remaining precincts.

A Latimer victory in second place would force out the state organization in Minneapolis and give the Latimer group a good chance to name the gubernatorial nominee in the next state election.

Canadians Send Mounted Police For Coronation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—To London crowds the detachment of Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Coronation parade will appear exactly as fiction and tradition have pictured them—tall, bronzed men, mounted on sleek, spirited horses, each man wearing one of the famous scarlet tunics crossed by the white, plaited pistol cord and wearing a broad-brimmed Stetson.

But they are not the same at home. The horses have been deserted except for ceremonials, parades and such occasions as the National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden, where the force last year sent a specially trained troop to perform their musical ride.

When the Mounties go "to get their man" they travel by auto, by air or by boat.

At several airports, officers are this spring taking refresher courses and others are being instructed as pilots to fly the ships in the increasing air service branch of the force. In the north country, where travel is a slow and laborious process by water or by dogteam, planes are being used more and more frequently. The Mounties still get their man but they get him much faster now that they match criminal cunning with their own skill and courage, aided by the swiftest forms of transportation known to man.

Horses have, of course, been outdated for some years in routine work. In the settled districts of the western provinces automobiles have been long in use. In the north canoes in the summer and dogteams in the winter are still the stand-bys although the force has, in harmony with the progressive spirit of the north, become increasingly air-minded.

The Mounties are the police force of the Dominion and it is their task to enforce such federal laws as those prohibiting smuggling. For this work the coastal detachments have been equipped with swift cutters armed with light guns. These boats are as fast as the fleetest used by rum-runners and are operated by members of the force, wise in the lore of dangerous coastal waters. These boats are in use both on the west coast and in the maritime provinces.

In all provinces except three the provincial police forces have been scrapped and the RCMP has been asked to take over the work of policing the rural districts.

About 65 years ago a valiant band known as the North West Mounted Police were sent west to protect the frontiers of Canada. They were decked out in scarlet coats, since the uniform of the British soldiers had accustomed the people to red as the badge of authority. Since 1883 that little band has grown and because it now polices all of Canada its members are today called the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Hence, Wednesday, in the Coronation Procession, their brilliant uniforms will vie with the purples and scarlets and ermines of royalty and the nobility. The Commissioner, Maj. Gen. Sir James H. MacBrien, was asked to send over to London a contingent of these Mounties, these "Riders of the Plains," for as Pauline Johnson, Canada's Indian poetess, wrote:

"Their valour is known to England's throne as a gem in the British crown."

Harlan Inquiry Criticized

PINEVILLE, Ky., May 11 (AP)—Bert Churchill, secretary of the Southeastern Kentucky Municipal League, announced yesterday the league had passed unanimously a resolution condemning as "onesided and unfair" the Senate civil liberties committee's "so-called" investigation of "alleged" conditions in Harlan County.

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London Aglow With Gay Color For Coronation

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—Outside and along the route of the Coronation procession, route, the sharp tap of workmen's hammers pulsed the roar of the crowds with a staccato rhythm as they put the last nails into the twisting, turning wilderness of grandstand seats to serve only for a day before they are torn down.

Garlands and streamers and flower boxes and gilded crowns and illuminated royal cyphers formed an almost impenetrable profusion.

Charing Cross sported a high Maypole, festooned with banners; Oxford street shimmered with tall masts draped and swathed in red; the Mall was a Gargantuan corridor of tall white masts topped with heraldic lions; Piccadilly Circus was lost in blue; Marble Arch was white and gold.

In the east end a riotous mass of bunting flags concealed the grimy rows of bleak tenements. Shop windows were plastered with portraits of the King and Queen and streets were blocked off for parties and dancing.

Far beyond the outskirts of the metropolis in quaint old villages and lively bustling towns, coronation decorations spread the spirit of festivity—but on coronation day they will hold only those who cannot force their way into the capital. Two hundred long distance excursion trains were scheduled to start pouring into London at 11 o'clock tonight.

London's underground railways were ordered to run all night long for the first time in history. More than 10,000,000 "passenger journeys" were expected to be made in the 24-hour period by underground, bus and street car.

Some 25,000 police and 35,000 soldiers were assigned positions along the line of March to control the vast crowd of 2,000,000 persons expected to see a King and Queen ride to and from their Coronation.

Staggered barriers were erected to keep the masses from jamming the west end area too rapidly. Wooden barriers were held in the background to be swung across the streets in an emergency if the crush cannot be broken otherwise.

Peers and peeresses and the members of the Government who will be forced to stay in the Abbey from shortly after dawn until the King and Queen leave prepared for their ordeal.

Most of them ordered their beds prepared early tonight and left word to be called at 3 a. m. to be dressed and in their places in the vaulted confines of Westminster at 6 a. m.

The Queen herself planned to be up and ready for her hairdresser to create the elaborate coiffure necessary for her newly-made crown by 7 a. m.

Punch and Judy In Wide Demand For Coronation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—There is likely to be many a Punch and Judy show here around Coronation time, according to Mr. James Portland, whose firm has supplied over 12,000 children's entertainments during recent years.

Owing to the enormous demand, and the limited number of performers, Punch and Judy shows for the Coronation day are being quoted at £15 15s. The average fee for the late King George's Silver Jubilee was £10 10s., Mr. Portland says. During peace celebrations in 1918, engagements were booked at £21.

Punch and Judy originated from Grand Guignol. Many legends surround the use of the Dog Toby. Mr. Portland, however, gives the following as the true story. Punch and Judy were brought to this country by an Italian, who had a dog which he very much prized, and refused to allow out of his sight. He, therefore, placed it upon the playboard of the show during the performance, and in order to justify its presence, Punch was made to play tricks with it. Later, this became an inherent part of the story.

At Folkestone, Eng., is the only memorial seat in the world erected to a Punch and Judy man, Mr. Harry Hayes, who regularly worked Folkestone beach for as long as the residents can remember.

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Garment Union Votes $100,000 To Push Organization Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 11—With a "show down" approaching between the forces within the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union who favor compromise between the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis, and the die-hard element who stand for a finish fight for industrial against craft unionism, the needle trades are today girding themselves for a campaign to bring 100,000 unorganized workers in their industry into their fold.

Backed by a $100,000 fund, voted by the twenty-third convention of their union, the general executive board has been instructed to begin the unionization campaign at once, and to resort to the strike weapon "at the opportune time, if necessary." The membership drive is to be centered particularly in New England, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Kansas City, Mo., where James A. Reed, formerly United States senator, is to be a special target.

Exploitation Charged

Mrs. Reed is president of the Donnelly Garment Company in Kansas City, and she and her husband were targets of David Dubinsky, president of the Garment Workers' Union, in an address before the convention yesterday, when he charged that Mr. and Mrs. Reed not only exploited their own workers, but, while doing this, "undermined the whole industry."

"It was no puzzle to me when Mr. Reed traveled around the country singling out this union for attack in his fight against President Roosevelt," he said. "He was afraid of social legislation and the union entering his shop.

"The moment a worker joins the union, she is discharged. It will be the object of our union to teach him a lesson in real Americanism."

Mr. Dubinsky stressed that he had no quarrel with Mr. Reed "as a politician," but only with him as an employer.

Sylvia Hull, another speaker, amplified Mr. Dubinsky's charges against the Donnelly concern, saying she had been employed by it, but was discharged when she was elected a delegate to the convention here. Workers employed by the Donnelly firm worked "excessively long hours," she declared, adding that the "speed-up" system was a characteristic feature of conditions in the Donnelly company plant.

Mr. Reed's Reply

An Associated Press report received here today quoted Mr. Reed as denying the charges by Mr. Dubinsky and Miss Hull and as saying he had no financial interest in the Donnelly Company.

"When Mr. Dubinsky repeatedly states that he is going to conduct a fight on the company because it is my company, he knows he does not state the truth," Mr. Reed was quoted as saying. "The fact is that Mrs. Reed created the company many years before we were married. She still retains an interest, but I have not a dollar invested and I never have had, and, moreover, I have nothing to do with its management or control."

Mr. Reed also denied that the company spied on workers and used a speed-up system "ruinous to health." No employees had been discharged for joining any union, he added, nor were the employees made to work long hours for relatively low wages.

The Donnelly Company employs about 1500 workers on cotton dresses, speakers at the convention here said.

Showdown Is Expected

Indications today were that the fight between the Committee for Industrial Organization, of which the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is a strong unit, and the American Federation of Labor, would be brought out on the floor of the convention for a "showdown." At a preliminary caucus yesterday, Julius Hochman, chairman of the joint board of the dress unions, declared events had proved that the Committee for Industrial Organization could organize the mass-production industries and that it was now an established fact that affiliates of the Lewis committee could not be thrown back "to the craft union wolves."

He held that the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union no longer had any choice with regard to the policy it must follow. It must be on one side or on the other, and it must help or hinder the organization of the unorganized, he declared. Briefly, Mr. Hochman was for a fight to the finish to uphold the policy of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Charles Zimmerman of Dressmaker Local No. 22 strongly upheld Mr. Hochman in this stand, declaring that just as the garment workers had supported the Committee for Industrial Organization in the steel campaign, it was pledged to support it in the drive now on in the textile field.

The name of Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario was booed when the convention got around to discussing the labor situation in Canada. Numerous speakers scored the Hepburn policy with regard to labor unions, and there was a big celebration in the convention hall to mark "the victory over fascism and reaction in Canada," during which a delegation representing the leaders and rank and file of 5000 Montreal dressmakers who won a union agreement recently, marched to the platform and addressed the meeting.

Didn't Want to Strike

Mr. Dubinsky declared the union did not want to strike in Montreal, preferring "to prepare the ground slowly and give the employers a chance to see the light."

"But the employers fought to stop unionization," he declared. "They depended on the Government to help them break any strike, threatened to have the leaders deported and fooled the Bishop and Cardinal into issuing a letter branding the movement as communistic.

"Despite these threats, the girls walked out on April 15. They won, organizing 5000 workers and gaining a union shop contract with wage and hour concessions."

H. G. Langer of Toronto, who organized the strike there, praised President Roosevelt's labor attitude and criticized that of Premier Hepburn.

"You have a man at the head of your Government whose sympathies are pro-labor," he said. "We have a man in Ontario—Premier Mitchell Hepburn—who rode into power on promises that proved false. You have pro-labor legislation. We have in the Province of Quebec bootleg law, giving authority to lock the hall of any organizations the officials may consider too 'red.'

"Montreal for years has been the haven for all the exploiters and chiselers in the industry. Now, with victory in two Canadian strikes, we are going on to organize the unorganized throughout the Dominion."

Arbitrator Gives Wage Increase To Building Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—What looks like peace looms in building service here today following an arbitral award of pay rises and vacations with pay to members of the Building Service Employees' Union by Frank C. Laughlin, arbitrator under the existing agreement between the Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations and the union. This peace means much here, since the city is completely dependent upon the horizontal transportation that is so integral a part of the tall office and apartment buildings.

The award follows disturbed conditions in the building services that have continued for more than a year and is based on a study of the union's demands over a period of several weeks. It was hailed by James J. Bambrick, president of the union, as a victory for labor.

About 3000 buildings, two thirds of which are covered in an agreement between the union and the Realty Advisory Board and the other 1000 operated under individual agreements with the union, are concerned. The award, however, does not extend to building service workers in the garment and fur districts in mid-town Manhattan, who are covered in agreements with the Mid-Town and Penn Zone Realty Associations.

Mr. Laughlin ruled that building service employees should get one week's vacation with pay each year and that apartment house employees receive an increase of $4 a month in their minimum pay, retroactive as of May 1. Under this schedule, employees in Class A buildings will be paid $102 a month; Class B, $92, and Class C, $82.

Employees in Class A office buildings will get vacations with pay, but no wage boost, while those in Class B buildings will receive an increase of 75 cents a week and those in Class C $1 a week. In addition, employees in office loft buildings will get a 45-hour week, instead of the present prevailing 48-hour week.

Workers will be paid three times a month, instead of twice monthly as heretofore.

Mr. Laughlin based his award for pay rises on the increased cost of living, including rents paid by workers and rents received by owners since April 20, 1936, as well as on budgets and other documentary evidence placed before him.

Mr. Bambrick characterized the award as "one of the most substantial victories the union has gained since it was established three years ago."

Wyoming Wins Honor Flag In Red Cross Drive

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—Wyoming received the Red Cross membership honor flag today as a reward for enrolling 9.78 per cent of its population in the organization last year.

H. T. Emmett of Worland, Wyo., came to the national Red Cross convention to accept the award from Cary T. Grayson, chairman.

Nevada, which won the flag in 1934 and 1935, was second in the membership ratings, with 9.20 per cent. New Hampshire was third with 6.64.

Miss Mabel Boardman, national secretary, will be honored at a banquet tonight. She has served without pay or traveling expenses for 37 years.

The convention hall was dotted with groups of volunteer workers in bright uniforms.

Girls from the canteen corps wore white halo caps with blue veils. Members of the assistance corps, many of whom are Washington Junior Leaguers, had yellow veils. Members of the motor corps strode by in trim gray gabardine suits which have trousers instead of skirts, and the "gray ladies"—older women—wore gray veils.

Harry Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, told delegates last night that the Red Cross flood relief program in January was the greatest job it ever had done.

Senator Barkley (D) of Kentucky expressed the gratitude of states in the flood area for Red Cross assistance.

"You have set the nation's most perfect example of applied Christianity" he said.

Responsibility Added to Equality By 'New' Feminist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—A wave of a new order of feminism which prepares for responsibilities at the same time that it asks for equality was described here today by Miss Ruth Woodsmall, general secretary of the World's Y. W. C. A., who is en route back to her headquarters in Geneva after nine months in travel in the East.

Despite losses of economic or political rights in some parts of the world, Miss Woodsmall believes that the woman's movement is in a better position than ever before "because women are more conscious than ever before of their power, their relationship to life, and the non-aggressive, non-sex conscious methods by which their gains can best be solidified."

Miss Woodsmall reported an extension of the organization's work in the East, which was recognized by a council meeting this fall in Ceylon, and the appointment of the next general meeting in October, 1938, for Hangchow, China. Miss Kato San of Japan arrived yesterday in Geneva for six months in Europe, the first Oriental secretary to be officially sent on such a tour. She will be followed next year by a representative from China and in succession there will be visitors from Korea, India, and probably the Philippines.

Littauer Presents $100,000 to School For Social Research

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—A grant of $100,000 has been made by the Lucius N. Littauer Foundation, Inc., to the permanent endowment of the graduate faculty of the New School for Social Research, it was announced by Dr. Alvin Johnson, chairman of the faculty, today.

"Popularly known as the university in exile, the graduate faculty is composed largely of German and Italian scholars who have been forced out of the universities of those countries and exiled from their native lands under the Hitler and Mussolini regimes," the announcement says. "Invited to New York by the New School for Social Research, they were organized into the graduate faculty in the fall of 1933. About 274 graduates of American universities and colleges, including Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Columbia, Ohio State, Chicago, Michigan, Amherst, Wellesley and Vassar, are now studying under them.

"In celebration of its fourth year, the graduate faculty recently held a dinner at which Thomas Mann, German writer now living in exile in Switzerland, was the guest, and it is understood that his speech on that occasion was instrumental in interesting Mr. Littauer to make the $100,000 grant to permanent endowment.

"The income from this fund will apply towards the $212,000 sustaining fund which is now being raised to finance the graduate faculty through the academic year ending in 1939."

'Very Neat, What?'

Keystone

The Periscope Hat
Popular Among Coronation Crowds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Every variety of device known to human ingenuity is called into play to help the Coronation crowds see the royal procession. One of the neatest and most popular is the periscope hat.

Other types of periscopes are also much in evidence. Instead of carrying cumbersome boxes, or hiring them, the well-equipped Coronation visitor simply lifts his periscope stick above the mass of shoulders and heads.

Some far-seeing inventor may yet have to bring forth a device to see over the periscopes.

Committee Sets $115,871,265 To Interior Account for 1938

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee approved a $115,871,265 appropriation today for the Interior Department during 1938.

The $5,773,997 cut under the department's appropriation for the current year represented the biggest reduction below current funds in any measure on which the committee has acted this session. The total was $4,741,340 less than the Budget Bureau recommended. The measure, the last of the nine regular appropriation measures supplying funds for next year's governmental operations, raised the total for departments and agencies to $4,668 000,000.

The committee recommended $9,655,060 for vocational education, yielding to demands of half a hundred congressmen for a substantial increase over $5,329,060 approved by the budget bureau.

On the other side of the ledger, the committee reduced the department's public works item $11,300,400 below the present appropriation and $6,690,500 below the budget request. The committee's recommendation was $54,340,500, for the public works program, which includes Boulder Dam, the all-American canal, the Central Valleys project in California and the Grand Coulee Dam in the State of Washington.

Grand Coulee was put down for $26,250,000—$1,400,000 less than the current appropriations, and $3,500,000 less than the budget bureau wanted.

The committee recommended that Secretary Ickes continue investigations to locate war minerals and raw materials.

In addition to the $115,871,265 carried in the bill, the committee estimated that $21,319,040 would be expended during the 1938 year, which begins July 1, in permanent annual appropriations and trust accounts for which further congressional action is unnecessary. During the current year such expenditures were $23,056,540.

The committee approved $40,981,600 for reclamation, representing a $14,797,000 reduction under the present appropriation and $4,200,000 under the budget estimate.

The National Park Service was allotted $2,475,300 more than its current $16,136,080, but $2,438,800 less than the budget figure.

The Indian Bureau would get $31,095,005, or $2,905,810 under the 1937 appropriation, and $2,164,360 less than the budget estimate.

The bill contained $800,000—$150,000 more than both the current appropriation and the budget figure—for grazing.

A total of $1,448,660 was recommended for administering and maintaining the governments of Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands and Equatorial and South Sea Islands.

For the Mount Rushmore National Memorial in South Dakota's Black Hills, the bill carried $50,000, of which $30,000 would be available immediately upon passage. In addition it would continue to make available the unexpended balance of the present appropriation.

Union Pact Ends Wagner Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—The road is today open "for the application of the national labor relations (Wagner) act," in the opinion of Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, following the signing of a working agreement between the union headed by Mr. Hillman and the Friedman-Harry Marks Clothing Company of Richmond, Va.

This concern was one of the five firms involved in the United States Supreme Court's decisions on the Wagner Act last month, and immediately subsequent to the high court's rulings, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' spokesmen began negotiations with the company to sign it up in a union agreement.

Mr. Hillman announced today that the contract affects 900 workers and provides for a 36-hour week "and other regular amalgamated union contract terms."

Pleased by Outcome

"We are very pleased with the final outcome of our dealings with this company," Mr. Hillman said. "The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is proud of the contribution it has made in preparing through its research department the information which made it possible for the Government to demonstrate to the Supreme Court that the clothing industry is engaged in interstate commerce and properly comes within the regulatory power of the Federal Government.

"Once it is realized that labor organizations have real rights as such under the law, the employer is not only bound, but in many cases is willing, to deal with labor as a responsible body. The agreement shows the great contribution which the Wagner Act is making in the peaceful settlement of labor disputes.

"Under this contract, the company is assured of uninterrupted protection. The record of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in always living up to its contracts is ample assurance of this."

Reviewing the history of the case, Mr. Hillman said it began with the National Labor Relations Board taking up the cause of 19 workers discharged by the Friedman-Marks Company for union activity in the amalgamated about two years ago. The board ruled that since the firm was engaged in interstate commerce, and was thus subject to the Wagner Act, the employees must be restored to their jobs with back pay, and that interference with the union must stop.

The case was taken to the Supreme Court from this and similar rulings by the board in the Jones & Laughlin steel and the Fruehauf trailer cases.

Mr. Hillman said that today more than 90 per cent of the employers in the clothing industry were under contract with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Shoe Contract Signed

Mr. Hillman announced simultaneously that the first agreement between the United Shoe Workers of America, Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate, and a shoe manufacturer, had been negotiated. It was signed last night with H. Jacob & Sons, he said, and affected about 1300 workers.

The contract calls for union recognition, the closed shop, wage increases and shorter working hours The pact is effective for one year, during which lockouts, strikes and stoppages are banned, provision is made for the arbitration of disputes.

New Unit Planned By Rockefeller In Center Buildings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—Rockefeller Center is to have a new unit, built on the plot between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, it was learned authoritatively here today. What it will be called or the type of building which will be erected, could not, however, be learned.

The plot, now used for automobile parking, was one of the proposed sites for a new home for the Metropolitan Opera Company, and the decision to build a commercial structure on it was interpreted in realty quarters here to indicate that the opera would remain in its old house in Broadway at Thirty-ninth Street.

This is contrary to proposals when work began on Rockefeller Center eight years ago. It was proposed then that a new opera house would be a central feature of the development and many conferences were held with spokesmen for the Metropolitan. As long ago as 1932 plans were filed for an opera building in the center costing $4,500,000 with facilities for seating 4042 persons. This was not, however, followed by any agreement and a year later the Metropolitan board announced that the opera would not move. Following this, improvements in the old building in Broadway were made.

In this connection, it was recalled that unlike every other city in the world, the opera has no lure for big property owners here with the result that suggestions that they build a new and modern home for this form of art have struck no responsive chord anywhere.

While spokesman for Mr. Rockefeller declined to discuss what would be done with this site, in quarters believed to be informed it was said that the new building would be neither a theater nor an office skyscraper. About half of it will be occupied by an organization whose identity was kept secret, it was added.

Outdoor Concerts In Philadelphia To Start June 24

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 11—Outdoor Philadelphia Orchestra concerts in Robin Hood Dell, Fairmount Park, will begin on June 24 and continue until Aug. 17, according to an announcement by Alfred Reginald Allen, orchestra manager.

Orchestra concerts with soloists and special features will be given every Thursday and Friday, and operas and ballets will be presented on Mondays and Tuesdays. Wednesdays are held open for concerts postponed because of bad weather.

The announcement stated that the amplifying system has been much improved so that the programs may be enjoyed by those sitting far up in the natural amphitheater above the Schuylkill River.

As in previous seasons, members of the orchestra will play on a cooperative basis—each one sharing in the profits of the concerts—for which seats are sold, though the music is easily heard by the crowds sitting on the grass beyond them.

Among conductors scheduled to appear with the orchestra are José Iturbi, Alexander Smallens, Vladimir Golschmann of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Charles O'Connell, Alexander Hilsberg and Saul Caston.

Soloists include Grace Moore, Metropolitan Opera soprano and film star; John Charles Thomas, Metropolitan baritone; Efrem Zimbalist, violinist; Rudolph Ganz, pianist, and a number of others for whom dates have not yet been definitely set. John Charles Thomas will sing at the opening concert.

Among the operas, most of which will be conducted by Alexander Smallens, will be "Madam Butterfly," "Carmen" and "La Vivandière." The list of dancers includes Catherine Littlefield and her Philadelphia Ballet, the Mordkin Ballet and Mary Binney Montgomery and her ballet.

4-H Club Girls Active

During 1936, 4-H Club girls in Massachusetts made 22,092 garments, including coats, dresses, suits, hats, and undergarments, according to Marion E. Forbes, assistant state club leader, in charge of clothing work.

Movie Strikers Seek Help In Picketing of Theaters

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., May 11 (AP)—A picket army of 340,000 in front of theaters in the nation's major cities by nightfall was the goal of the striking Federated Motion Picture Crafts today.

Charles Lessing, federation head, said he hoped to have the aid of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization in obtaining the pickets.

"We hope, unless our demands upon the film producers for a union shop are met," said Mr. Lessing, "to spread the theater boycott to other sections of the country and to have more than 2,000,000 pickets on duty within the next 10 days."

Cities Listed for Pickets

The cities listed for the immediate campaign are Detroit, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Boston and Cincinnati. Picketing of theaters here and in Los Angeles began Sunday.

Pat Casey, producers' labor negotiator, advised Mr. Lessing last night the studios were willing to have the F. M. P. C. members return to work at once "and receive the same wage increases which have been given to the other unions."

Mr. Lessing said there was nothing new in the proposal. The F. M. P. C. has insisted upon recognition as the sole bargaining agency before entering wage or other negotiations.

Meanwhile, the Screen Actors' Guild encountered little opposition in signing up studios for a guild shop. Six major studios capitulated Sunday. This was increased to eight today, with two individual producers, Samuel Goldwyn and David O. Selznick, giving notice of agreement.

Guild Signs Members

Since all players now must belong to the guild, there was a rush for membership, 500 signing up yesterday. Among new members were Greta Garbo and Jean Harlow.

Jack Warner, vice-president in charge of production at Warner Brothers-First National, landed in New York yesterday and at once announced his "full sympathy and accord with development."

Kenneth Thomson, guild secretary, announced the producers-actors agreement would be signed this week.

Mr. Lessing, who earlier had accused the guild of a "double cross" and of being "in collusion with the producers," said he would have liked to have had the actors' support, but held no animosity toward them.

"We can win without them," he said—"and we will."

Funds with which to continue the F. M. P. C. fight are being raised in part, said Mr. Lessing, through the sale of "certificates of good faith," at $1 to $100 each.

Although picket lines were larger about the studios, the players continued to pass through them unmolested and producers claimed picture making was proceeding on an almost normal basis.

Clash Over Transport Union

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP) — Labor leaders predicted today that the entry of the Committee for Industrial Organization into the transportation field might lead to another dispute with the American Federation of Labor.

John L. Lewis accepted the Transport Workers Union as an affiliate of the C. I. O.—his first major venture outside the mass production industries.

Those who foresaw new conflict between the rival labor groups pointed out that craft unions of the American Federation of Labor are intended to include all transportation workers except those belonging to the railroad brotherhoods.

Mr. Lewis wrote Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers, that his group could take in all workers "employed in or about passenger transportation facilities, excluding railroad systems."

The railroad brotherhoods are not affiliated with either the American Federation of Labor or the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Mr. Lewis' grant of power to the new affiliate might include bus drivers, streetcar and subway workers, seamen, and airline employees.

The question of what union should have the right to organize a certain group of workers has arisen frequently since Lewis' emissaries began seeking members among employees in steel, automobiles, oil and gas, textiles and other major industries.

C. I. O. unions aim to enroll all workers in a mass production industry into a single big union. A. F. of L. unions, however, cover such specialized workers as carpenters and machinists.

The A. F. of L. recently ventured into the field of industrial unions, too, through campaigns to organize lumber workers, oil and gas workers, and other groups.

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1 cup scalded milk 2 cups corn (canned or fresh)

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Break chicken into large pieces. Arrange in buttered casserole with the corn. Add egg and milk mixed together, seasoned with salt and a little cayenne pepper. Set dish in pan of warm water. Bake in moderate oven (350°F.) about 30 minutes, until set and brown on top.

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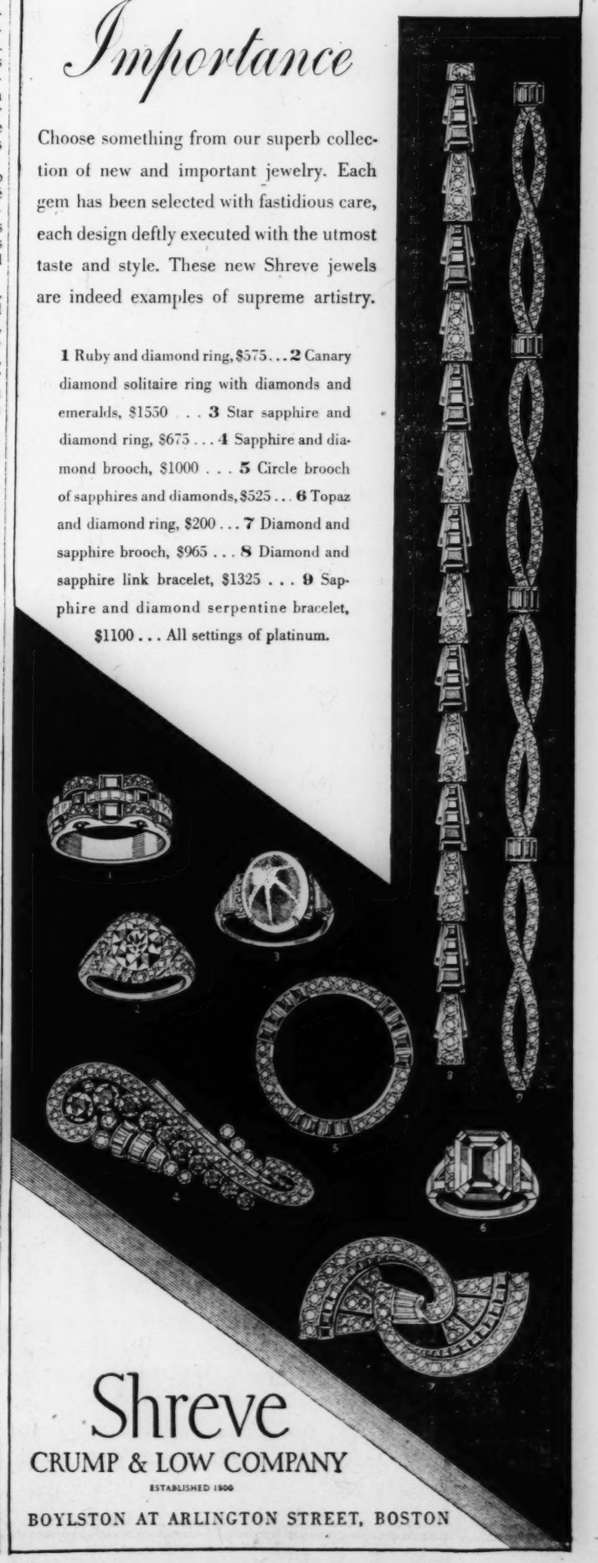

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BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

Germans Ask U. S. to Donate Helium for Safety of Airships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 11—German engineers have mastered the structural problem of the airship and the United States has the wherewithal to ensure safe airship travel. Therefore, why not combine German genius with American helium in the interest of technical progress?

Such is the conclusion reached in practically every discussion here on causes of the Hindenburg disaster. It is not the whole story, however, since practical difficulties in the way of realization of such co-operation are many.

Almost all Germans today accept the above conclusion before waiting for the official findings of a commission now on its way to Lakehurst, N. J. The investigation is expected to show that if the Hindenburg had been filled with helium instead of hydrogen, then the worst that could have happened would have been merely a local fire in one part of the airship, which could have been extinguished easily.

It is also true that many leading airship experts have favored use of this non-inflammable gas from the beginning and that their view has been overridden by more influential authorities, mainly on ground of expense. The Hindenburg was built so it could carry an outer mantle of helium in order to reduce danger of fire. But this cover never was filled with helium.

Responsibility for this appears to be placed by a large number of Germans upon America, principally because of the high price of helium there due to foreign exchange rates. Apparently many persons still believe the United States forbids the exportation of helium despite a recent offer by President Roosevelt to permit the sale of Government-owned gas at a nominal price provided it be used only in commercial aircraft. This offer was declined by German officials.

Since Germany's first consideration for the past four years has been rearming of the Fatherland and all foreign exchange available has gone into objects concerned with this policy, it would appear that the only possibility this country has of securing helium is either by increasing its exports to America and so obtaining the necessary surplus to pay for it, or by special gift from America for experimental purposes.

The first possibility is the normal one, but Germans maintain it is impossible in view of the United States' high-tariff policy. The latter, they consider, is a matter for America itself.

Costs of securing helium from America are emphasized here, but it appears to be ignored that production of this non-inflammable gas is everywhere an expensive business. In fact, according to one continental authority, there is a helium belt in Europe, while Canada and Trinidad are said to possess large quantities of it. The great obstacle preventing exploitation up to the present has been the high cost of production.

Lewis Aides Agree To Steel Parley On Union Demands

PITTSBURGH, May 11 (AP)—The United States Department of Labor intervened today in the steel controversy threatening a strike among workers at the nation's large independent steel mills.

The Steel Workers Organizing Committee announced that, at the "insistence" of the board, it agreed to confer in Cleveland with officials of the Republic Steel Corporation, third largest producer in the country, regarding a collective bargaining agreement.

Similar conferences have been arranged for tomorrow with the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation; the Pittsburgh Steel Company, and the Crucible Steel Corporation.

Leaders of John L. Lewis' Industrial Organizing Committee have set 6 p. m., tomorrow as the deadline for signing of a contract with Jones & Laughlin. Members of the union among the 26,000 workers at the corporation plants in Pittsburgh and near-by Aliquippa have voted to strike unless the demand is met.

Phillip Murray, national chairman of the union, will confer tomorrow with H. E. Lewis, chairman of the board of Jones & Laughlin.

Employees of the corporation opposed to the Lewis unionization drive announced they will ask the National Labor Board to supervise an election to determine the agency for collective bargaining.

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Seeking Key to Hindenburg Disaster

International

Bureau of Air Commerce Opens Investigation

United States Government Officials Have Begun Sifting Evidence Which Is Expected to Reveal Why the German Dirigible Hindenburg Crashed and Burned Recently at the Lakehurst, N. J. Landing Field. The Three Men Shown at Table (Second Row From Back) Are Members of the Investigating Board, Dennis Mulligan, South Trimble Jr., and Maj. R. W. Schroeder. Seated to the Left of the Table (in Uniform) Is Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, Commandant of the Lakehurst Naval Air Station and First Witness. In Foreground Are Reporters and Tops of Two Newsreel Cameras

Experts Doubt Spark Set Hindenburg Afire

LAKEHURST, N. J., May 11 (AP)—The mystery of the Hindenburg disaster deepened further today as aeronautical experts appeared inclined to scout the two foremost theories advanced for her destruction, following the opening of the Department of Commerce's formal inquiry.

The major suppositions were that either a spark of static electricity from the ground or a backfire spark from an overheated motor touched off the inflammable gas. Both hypotheses were in question today.

Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, eyewitness of the disaster and the country's ranking dirigible expert, dealt a blow to the ground spark theory yesterday when he indicated strongly he did not believe this or lightning was responsible for the destruction of the ship.

Backfire Doubted

The unanimity of Commander Rosendahl and other expert eyewitnesses as to the exact spot where the fire broke out appeared to bring into serious question the possibility of an engine backfire spark acting as a torch to the gas.

This interpretation was pointed out by a naval officer, who withheld his name, in discussing formal and off-the-record evidence so far available.

Expert witnesses are agreed, he said, that the fire broke forth on the upper left side of the Hindenburg's stern, just forward of where the stabilizers start. This spot, he pointed out, is comparatively remote from the stern engines, being probably more than 100 feet above and also to the rear of the nearest motor nacelle.

Members of the investigation board did not hesitate to disclose they expected one of their most important witnesses to be a man who was thousands of miles away when the disaster occurred. The witness is Dr. Hugo Eckener, Zeppelin designer, who is on the high seas with an official German investigating commission headed for Lakehurst.

Dr. Eckener, a member of the board said, has promised to come directly to Lakehurst as soon as he lands.

The investigators decided to get a complete picture of the Hindenburg disaster from eyewitnesses before seeking further opinions of experts.

Chairman South Trimble announced that the investigating board had studied the testimony of Commander Rosendahl and William F. von Meister, vice-president of the American Zeppelin Company, but reached "no definite conclusion."

After today's session, Mr. Trimble prepared to leave for New York City to attend services for the German victims. The other two investigators, Dennis Mulligan and Maj. R. W. Schroeder, were to visit the grounded Zeppelin Los Angeles to learn about the construction of airships.

The board viewed motion pictures of the disaster after the public hearing ended yesterday, but commented that none showed the Hindenburg at the exact moment the fire broke out. Movie cameras did not get the ship in focus until after she was plunging, buckling and in flames. One board member expressed interest that the sound track of one newsreel film showed it was exactly 32 seconds from the first explosion until the blazing hull hit the landing field.

For probably the first time in the investigation of an aerial disaster, the board directed that copies of all motion pictures and still photographs be incorporated in the permanent record of the proceedings.

Dodd Challenges Court Veto

RICHMOND, Va., May 11 (AP)—William E. Dodd, United States Ambassador to Germany, in a letter sent from Berlin and published in the Richmond Times Dispatch today, challenged the belief of those "who seem to think the Supreme Court has the constitutional right to overrule the majority opinion of the country."

The great Chief Justice John Marshall, Dr. Dodd wrote, held that the "will of the people" should be defeated by minorities whenever "property rights" are threatened.

Captioned "Should Not the Majority Govern?" the Ambassador's letter cited several examples of the performance of the Supreme Court "to reveal more of the meaning of judicial attitudes."

Jefferson Challenged

"Jefferson was challenged by John Marshall in 1803 in the Marbury vs. Madison case. The new chief justice claimed the right to veto acts of Congress approved by the President. Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin, certainly able and informed men, declared the Constitution gave no such power; and practically every other living man who had participated in the convention of 1787, except Hamilton, was of the same opinion. Jefferson's second campaign, 1804, showed, in spite of all the violent opposition, such a result as Roosevelt's campaign of 1936.

"Judge Chase of the Supreme Court decided as chief of the Federal District Court in Baltimore, that Maryland's restoration of manhood suffrage (abandoned under Charles II in 1670) was unconstitutional. That was in 1804. The Maryland people were resentful.

"Jefferson and his Cabinet decided, after carrying all states but Connecticut and Delaware, to test the case, and Chase was impeached before the Senate in 1805. John Marshall manipulated the decision so as to defeat Jefferson and the country on a Senate minority vote of one more than a third."

This, Dr. Dodd stated, was accomplished although the will of the people "was overwhelmingly against the performance."

Virginia Land Policy

"Another case of the 'greatest' justice we have ever had came up in 1815. It had to do with Virginia's land policy.

"In 1673, Charles II granted 6,000,000 acres of Virginia land to Lord Culpeper—the land between the Potomac and the Rappahannock.

"About 1720, this land, all that had not been sold, belonged to Lord Fairfax. When the Revolution came, about all the Fairfax heirs returned to England. In 1783, Virginia took back all this land that had not been settled, some two or three million acres, and paid many of its soldiers by gifts of homesteads.

"Virginia's action in 1673 to 1700 was most hostile to the Culpeper grant, its rights being ignored.

"In 1784-90, John Marshall represented the Fairfax claimants of England for restoration of the land . . . Curiously Marshall, his brother and Robert Morris of Philadelphia, bought the 'rights' of English heirs for $18,000, perhaps £18,000 Virginia currency.

"The Virginia Supreme Court decided more than once unanimously against Marshall's arguments.

Up to Supreme Court

"After Marshall became chief justice and began his campaign for declaring acts of legislatures and Congress unconstitutional, the Fairfax case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. For reasons one may only guess the court did not act till 1815.

"Then Marshall declined to vote himself, but 'his court' voted unanimously to restore the Fairfax lands to the English claimants, largely to Marshall and the Morris heirs. . . . Early in 1816 the Virginia Supreme Court voted unanimously against the Supreme Court of the United States; and President Madison simply said: "'Let the court enforce its decree: it has no command over the army.'"

Dr. Dodd said the declaration by Madison "the man who knew most about the writing of the Federal Constitution, was greatly pleasing to the peoples of North Carolina and Pennsylvania, where similar land disputes had arisen.

They knew, he said, "there were not then to be state civil wars."

Glass Sees No Link To 'Packing' of Court

LYNCHBURG, Va., May 11 (AP)—Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, in commenting today on a letter received from Ambassador Dodd dealing with the Supreme Court, said he thought the letter had "no relevancy whatsoever to the question of packing the Supreme Court."

"I received a copy of a long essay from Ambasador Dodd two or three months ago," he said, "but it seemed to me to have no relevancy whatsoever to the question of packing the Supreme Court now before Congress. There is little new, as there is nothing of practical nature, in what Dr. Dodd wrote. It did not cause me to modify in the remotest way my radio address on the subject of packing the Supreme Court."

Totalitarianism Scored by Davis As 'Superstition'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for President in 1924 and former United States Ambassador to Great Britain, was out today with a warning against any possible drift toward a totalitarian state, declaring the belief the state is superior to or wiser than the individual or even more benevolent is a "superstition."

He holds "the gravest phenomenon of the modern world" is "the increasing belief in the power, wisdom, sufficiency of the state as an independent, abstract, benevolent entity, superior to the individual, wiser than the individual, more benevolent than the individual."

"As Mussolini puts it, if I quote him correctly, 'The individual can be conceived of only in relation to the state—nothing above the state, nothing without the state, everything for the state,'" he said in an address before the Municipal Bond Club of New York at a meeting at the Bankers' Club here yesterday. "If not his exact words, these are his views.

Other Superstitions

"This belief is a superstition not different in theory or in kind from the superstition prevailing in the days of theocracy, when the ruling power claimed to have direct contact with the divinity and every American got his revelations fresh. If the revelation of that particular morning wasn't entirely satisfactory, he could draw down a new one by the morrow through the divine power which moved and spoke in him.

"It is a superstition exactly similar to the superstition of the divine right of kings, leading to the belief that the king, bearing in his person some measure of divine power, could cure all evil by the mere laying on of his miraculous hand.

"The same superstition is spreading through the world today, which leads men to think of the state or of the government as something other and superior to the individuals by whom it is carried on, not penetrating the screen to discover that government, no matter what name you give it, is nothing but a collection of individuals who for the time being have power within the limits fixed for them to control the action of other men."

Mr. Davis held that the theory of government particularly concerned members of the investment business and stressed that only as the political system was firm and stable were stocks and bonds anything more than a piece of paper whose promises could be broken "at the mere will of the signatory power."

Sale of Farm Tools High

Total sales of agricultural implements this year are expected to approach the 1929 record of $571,000,000.

Philadelphia's Coronation Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 11—A pageant of English kings, with the pomp and circumstance of earlier coronations and other important events, is shown in the pictures and text of a number of valuable works owned by the Library Company of Philadelphia and put on display today in a special Coronation Exhibition.

Since the Library Company was founded in 1731, in the reign of George II, it has acquired a number of rare books dealing with the kings of England. Many of them contain illustrations in color.

Included in the 12 showcases housing the display are reproductions of illuminated manuscripts and coronation scenes from the reign of Edward the Confessor up to modern times.

Among the especially rare volumes now on view is "The Entertainment of His Most Excellent Majesty Charles II, in His Passage Through the City of London to His Coronation," published in 1662 by John Ogilby of London. There are also the Coronation Book of Charles II's successor, James II, published in 1687, and the official coronation record of George IV, privately printed in London in 1839.

A prayer book especially made for Edward VII's coronation is also shown. It is printed on vellum in old style type. Ten copies were presented to the King. Five of these were kept in England and four were sent to the United States. The Library Company's copy is No. 3.

Among curiosities also in the display is "The Reign of George VI," a forecast written in 1763 and reprinted, with notes by C. Oman, in 1899. In lighter vein is Bill Nye's humorous "History of England," published in 1896 with amusing illustrations by W. M. Goodes and A. M. Richards.

The exhibition will remain on view in the main hall of the Library Company's Juniper and Locust Street building for several weeks.

Natural Science Praised for Part In Helping Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—Building the things which natural science has given the world teaches young folks how to think correctly and in addition affords all the recreation and artistic expression to be found in the arts, according to Gerald Wendt, director of the American Institute of the City of New York, awarding $3000 in cash prizes to 226 young people yesterday at the opening of the Children's Science Fair in the American Museum of Natural History.

Eugene Stiegerwald, a student in the junior class at Stuyvesant High School, Manhattan, was judged the best of individual winners and was awarded a trip to Schenectady, given by the General Electric Company, for preparing the exhibit outstanding in originality and creative power in the fair. His exhibit was a model gasoline engine, whose rapid motion was analyzed with a stroboscope.

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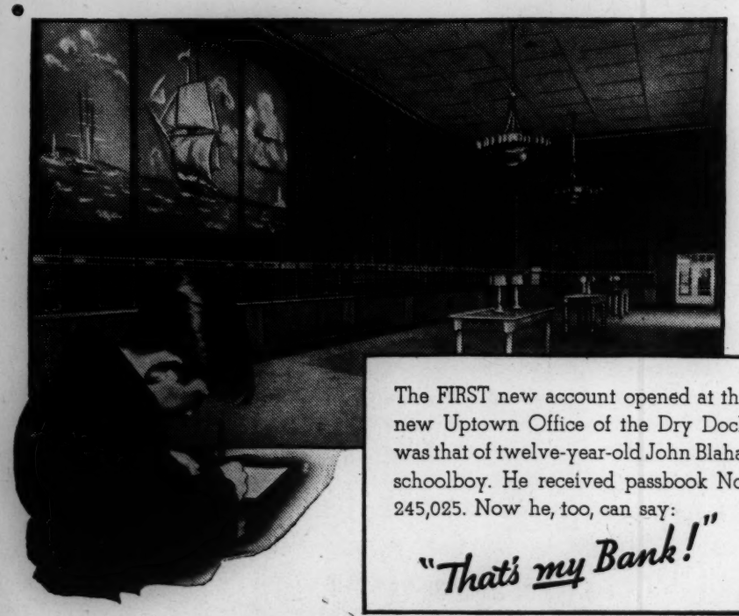

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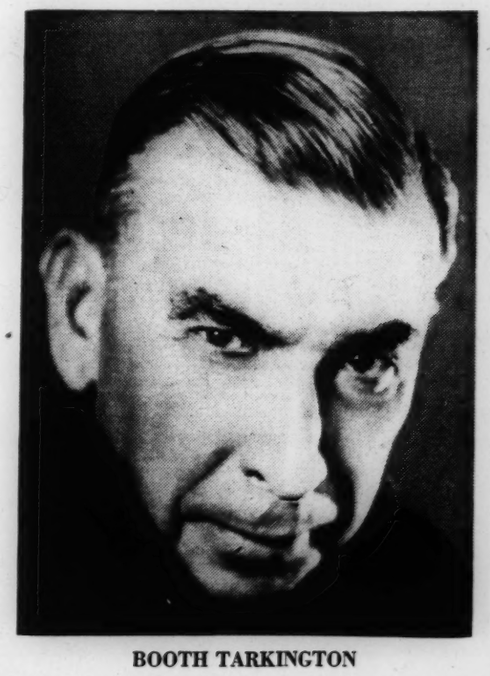

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High Quality Of Research Being Done

Example of the Type Of Work Is Shown in That Of Radcliffe Fellows

By Mary Armstrong Melvin
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Cambridge, Mass.

At this open season of announcements of academic awards there are always a number of traveling fellowships given to advanced students; but usually, with the mere mention of the award, the field of study and the locality in which the student will work, the story ends for the reader—at the very point, unfortunately, at which the real interest begins.

Abundant proof of this is provided in the accounts which eight Radcliffe traveling fellows have given of themselves at various times during the academic year from England, France, Switzerland, Germany and the United States. The European experiences seen through American eyes are usually breathless descriptions of fascinating old places of residence and study, of their adventures—often illustrated by snapshots—and of their zest in working with great teachers and of finding source material in venerable libraries and rare collections.

Old-World Cambridge Shares Its Riches

Some of their accounts of their work are more appealing to the lay reader than others, of course, but all the young women seem to have found exactly what they wanted to help them in their original or independent research in their special fields, some leading to doctor's degrees. They are free from any academic requirements and will report on the progress of their work at the end of the year. A sense of values is present in their comments and a desire to utilize every precious moment. More than is generally realized, one gathers, these traveling fellows serve as quiet ambassadors of international good will.

"It is hard to tell it coherently, I am so excited," wrote Miss Eleanor P. Dunning of Massachusetts, soon after she had settled down in Cambridge, Eng., to work in modern European history. "It is without doubt the most delightful spot I ever saw in my life, and I am with the nicest people! This house was built in the sixteenth century and is in a little lane, filled with old, half-timbered houses, running alongside St. Mary's Church. The churchyard is filled with flowers and is opposite my window. It is a tiny haven in the heart of town, with the spires of Pembroke and King's and three or four other colleges around you. The river is a little further down the lane."

Hoary Traditions And Great Moderns

And, for a glimpse of Miss Dunning working at the university: "The classroom where I am sitting is the great dining hall of Trinity College, with the famous Holbein portrait of Henry VIII hanging against the oak paneling at the end. There must be at least 300 students sitting at the long, scrubbed oak tables. All have on academic gowns. It might as well be 1836, or 1736, or 1636, except that I, a girl, am here.

"Yesterday I went to a meeting of the Historical Society in the Eden Room here. It is a small room, wainscotted in oak, with heavy oak ceiling, beams and Gothic windows. A great fireplace dominates one wall, and all the Dons and I sat around it. Prof. Edward Macaulay Trevelyan, the historian, directed the meeting, and it was a wonderful opportunity to hear him. As I sat in the old room, rich with memories, I wondered what talk had gone on here through the years, and who had sat here listening."

Adopting the custom of European students, Miss Dunning left Cambridge early in December, when English skies are fog-laden, for the six weeks' Christmas vacation with a group taking an inexpensive jaunt to bask in the sunshine of the Mediterranean and northern Africa. On her way back, she remained in France and is now at the Sorbonne. In Paris, she is having a chance to see European history in the making. Miss Dunning is a Vassar College graduate and received an A. M. from Radcliffe last June.

Another Radcliffe A. M. who is also studying history in Paris is Miss Mary Lee Evans, a Smith College graduate, who says she is greatly enjoying the opportunity to find source material of the Louis XIV period in the Bibliothèque Nationale, in the Department des Archives Etrangères and in the Condé Museum at Chantilly. She expects to write a biography of Henri de Massue, Marquis de Ruvigny, who was deputy general of the Protestant Reformed churches in the days of the great French monarch.

Student of Music Composition

No student of music composition anywhere could ask for a better opportunity than that which Miss Ruth Kimball, another daughter of Smith with a master's degree from Radcliffe, has been privileged to find in Paris. For she has been working not only with Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, the distinguished teacher who numbers many contemporary composers among her former pupils, but also with Dr. Igor Stravinsky, the composer, who has been collaborating with Mlle. Boulanger in teaching her composition class at the Ecole Normale de Musique.

"It has been inspiring to study under two such persons," Miss Kimball wrote from Paris. "It is not the method of Mlle. Boulanger which makes her outstanding—for methods of teaching music composition are much the same everywhere—but rather her fine musicianship coupled with an ability to grasp instantly the essentials of the form and content of a piece of music, to throw them into relief, and so to reveal any faults in workmanship.

"French musical education is known for its emphasis on pure technique, called 'metier.' One of the differences one notices in the French and American attitudes toward music study is the difference in preparation for a musical career. It is precisely this point that one gains by studying music in France. Americans are long on ideals and short on technique, while it is the technical side that looms largest with the French. An American comes to France in the hope of achieving a happy compromise."

An Ancient Romance Dialect

To the average person research on the Rhaeto-Romance language of Switzerland—the little-known fourth language which was the original dialect of the Grisons—may not sound very interesting, but Miss M. Elizabeth Maxfield, writing from Chur, says, "I am entranced by my subject." A graduate of Swarthmore, she has had unusual preparation for her work through her study of the Romance languages at the Universities of Nancy, Paris and Siena, and work at the Radcliffe Graduate School last year. She is a holder of the John Lockwood Memorial Fellowship from Swarthmore and an Ann Radcliffe Fellowship from Radcliffe.

"Never in my life have I found such real joy in my work," Miss Maxfield writes. "In September, after taking the Summer Courses for Foreigners at the University of Munich, I had a delightful two weeks' visit at the home of the septagenarian Engadine poet and scholar, Dr. Peider Lansel, reveling in his splendid Rhaeto-Romance library and loving the glorious mountain scenery and learning the interesting Romansh language. I have been overwhelmed by the kindness and cordiality of the people in every walk of life from the smallest shopkeeper in Chur to the biggest Romance philologist at the University of Zurich. I am also astounded at the number of languages everyone knows and speaks so well."

Inasmuch as no general work on the Rhaeto-Romance language has been done in English since 1776, and nothing at all in English in the literature, Miss Maxfield plans to write a sort of handbook of the language and literature for future Anglo-Saxon scholars. Her translation of an article about the Rhaeto-Roman people by Dr. Lansel is just off the press.

Transcribing Earliest Part-Music

In the old libraries of picturesque Heidelberg University, Miss Helen Hewitt, a Vassar alumna who has done considerable advanced study in music at Columbia University, Radcliffe and elsewhere, is editing the music contained in "Odhecaton." This is the earliest collection of part-music to be printed, and comprises about 100 songs from the press of the Italian printer, Petrucci, in Venice in 1501.

"Locating the manuscript versions of the same compositions was quite an extensive piece of work," Miss Hewitt explained in her letter to the writer, "for the compositions have been found in over 50 manuscripts of the period. Since these codices are to be found in libraries throughout Europe, the comparisons of the manuscript versions will take me later to France and Italy."

The three other traveling fellows are in Washington, D. C., and have found that the capital offers innumerable advantages to students of political science, economics and international relations. Miss Louise Holborn and Miss Betti Goldwasser are at Brookings Institution, which is devoted to public service through research and training in the social sciences, and through its studies seeks to help form sound national policies. These students hold co-operative Radcliffe-Brookings fellowships, and are the only young women out of 14 fellows at the institution this year. Miss Goldwasser, whose field is economics, is a Bryn Mawr graduate, while Miss Holborn was educated in Germany.

"The place is very stimulating," Miss Goldwasser writes, "partly because many government people make it a habit to lunch here at the institution, and it is possible to get an insight into the workings of government that would be impossible away from Washington. We have taken advantage of everything in Washington and have become inveterate sight-seers. We have no classes, and work independently. All the libraries are available, and some of the government offices have been very helpful."

Miss Gwendolen M. Carter, a graduate of the University of Toronto, A. M. Radcliffe, is working in international relations in the library of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Library of Congress. To gain background for her thesis, she spent last summer at Geneva and attended the opening meetings of the League of Nations Assembly in September.

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Newspaper Announcements of Those Winning Traveling Fellowships Awarded by Various Graduate Schools of Universities Perforce Leave the Reader at the Very Place Where a New and Even More Interesting Chapter of the Student's Story Begins. Here Are Some of the Holders of Fellowships From the Radcliffe Graduate School, and Their Scenes of Activity. Upper Left—Helen Hewitt, Who Is Transcribing the "Odhecaton," First Collection of Part-Music, Into Modern Notation. Above—A Glimpse of Heidelberg University Where She Is Working. Lower Left—Eleanor P. Dunning, Who Is Studying Modern European History. Above Her at Left Is a Glimpse of the Sorbonne, Paris, Where She Is Now. Above Her at Right, the Dining Hall in Trinity College, Cambridge, From Which She Wrote the Paragraphs Included in the Article Published Today. She Has Carried on Part of Her Work at Cambridge.

Top Center—Ruth Kimball Is Studying Music Composition in Paris, and Is Seen Here (Right) With Mlle. Nadia Boulanger (Left) and Dr. Igor Stravinsky. Elizabeth Maxfield, in the Photograph at Lower Right, Is Doing Research on the Ancient Rhaeto-Romance Language of Switzerland. Above—A View of the Summer Home (Lower Left Corner of the Picture) of Peider Lansel, the Engadine Poet, Where Miss Maxfield for a Time Was a Guest.

The Technique of Staging Plays Outdoors

Demands Special Scenic Treatment and Play Adaptable to Natural Settings

By Ian L. Serraillier
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

The past few years have seen in England a remarkable increase in the number of plays produced in the open. Perhaps it was the Shakespeare productions in Regent's Park, London, which set the fashion. Whether this is so or not, nevertheless there are few amateur companies now which fail to include in their "Season" at least one out-of-door production. And this applies particularly to schools, colleges and dramatic societies.

The first problem with which the producer is faced is the choice of a suitable play. As yet there are hardly any dramatists who write with a view to exterior performance. The majority of plays available are suited only to the theater proper. Therefore unless the producer makes a careful choice he will find that he is undertaking an impossible task. For example, a play involving fancy lighting effects or a "black out" would naturally be unsuitable. Similarly, anything dependent on elaborate scenery, indoor sets, furniture, or fireside scenes should be avoided. It is essential also that the chosen play should begin and end with an empty stage, though this can often be arranged satisfactorily by a skillful producer.

Generally speaking, the best plays for open-air production are the Greek tragedies (which were never intended for a covered theater) and Shakespeare's Comedies—in particular "As You Like It," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Tempest," "Twelfth Night," and "A Winter's Tale." None of these plays require special adaptation, and they gain in effect through not being confined to a picture-frame stage. Recently I saw "The Tempest" produced in the garden of one of the Oxford colleges, in front of a lake. Under cover of darkness, with the moon shining on the water and ghostly swans floating across, the weird, fantastic atmosphere of Prospero's island was suggested more convincingly than it can be on the legitimate stage. At the end of the play the return of Prospero and his party to the mainland was suggested by the arrival of a stately barge, upon which they embarked and sailed away into the darkness. This was a rare effect, denied to the indoor stage. The pastoral scenes in "A Winter's Tale," with their flowers and dancing, gain immensely in the open, while anything lovelier than "Midsummer Night's Dream" performed in natural woodland surroundings, with Puck and the Fairies dancing in and out of the trees, is difficult to imagine.

Trees Make Fine Background

Having chosen the play, the producer must find a suitable stage for it. If he is wise, he will look for ground which slopes down, if possible, in a rough semi-circle, to a small, flat arena, which will serve as the stage itself. The rising ground will remove the necessity of a wooden structure arranged in tiers to seat the audience. Behind the stage there should be a wall or a background of trees, which will help to throw the voices of the actors forward. On the whole, trees make the best background, for not only are they more beautiful than a brickwork façade, but they make the entrances less noticeable and give opportunity for concealed lighting. I have even seen a background of trees effective for an "indoor" scene. In a production of Shakespeare's "Henry VIII" the tall stateliness of the trees was quite sufficient suggestion of the cool majesty of palace and cathedral.

For Greek plays, medieval morality plays, and a number of historical plays, a good background is the façade of an old building or a church. I saw "Richard III" performed in an Oxford College quadrangle, against a long flight of steps which led up to the Hall. The actors made their entrances through the doorway at the top of the steps, or by the cloisters at either side. For castle and balcony scenes the surroundings above the cloisters, immediately below the Cathedral tower, was used.

Stage Equipment

But not everybody has access to such ideal surroundings. Often we have to do with a corner of a public park, or somebody's garden. But even these can be skillfully adapted to the requirements of the play. I have seen "Twelfth Night" successfully presented in a small town garden, with nothing to help it beyond a garden seat and a couple of box hedges.

With regard to equipment, it is advisable to make use of the natural resources of the scene as far as possible. Be sparing in the use of canvas and stage "flats," as these have an artificial appearance in daylight and fail to harmonize with the surroundings. Rely on solid units. If you wish to suggest a court scene, don't use canvas; be content with benches, tables, and pillars constructed out of plywood. Rostrums may be made with boxes painted over or covered. Use plywood for arches, and, if they are required to mask an entrance, run curtains across the opening.

Acting And Make-up

A word or two must be said about the technique of acting out-of-doors. Obviously the atmosphere is less intimate than it is inside a theater, and anything in the nature of subtle gesture or stage whispers will certainly not be noticed. Movement must be bold and well-defined; overacting—that bugbear of the amateur stage—is almost impossible in the open air. Speech must be slow and distinct, so that the back row of the audience can hear every word.

Lastly, a word about make-up. If the show is given by daylight, only a little should be used. Any attempt at elaborate disguise runs the risk of appearing comic, and for this reason it is not advisable for "old" parts to be played by young people. After dark, however, it is different. The artificial lighting of an evening performance gives the make-up artist full scope, and his effects should be heavier and bolder than for the indoor theater.

Puts Responsibility On the Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Akron, Ohio

A change in education methods here has fixed responsibility for student failures on the teacher rather than on the pupil, so Otis C. Hatton, assistant superintendent of schools, rather surprisingly announced recently.

"It's a new aspect to our ever-changing teaching methods," Mr. Hatton declared. "Several years ago it was just the opposite. The youngster with the red mark on his report card was given all the blame.

"Now we feel that a good teacher should be able to maintain passing work among all normal students. If a youngster doesn't belong in the class, that is a different matter. He should then be placed in the proper class."

Another transformation of school teaching methods has brought almost complete elimination of punishment as a means of maintaining discipline," he said.

School principals no longer keep a birch rod or a ruler in one corner of the office. "Personality of school officials is what we depend on now," he added. "The teacher who is able to keep her students in the classroom interested in classroom work doesn't need to worry about using a stick."

Argentina Inaugurates Regional Museums

The National Council of Education has decided to create in each of the provincial inspectorates a regional school museum, each being a branch of the School Museum "Sarmiento" at Buenos Aires. The "Sarmiento" museum will furnish these provincial museums with the necessary educational material, but they will each be expected to make collections of the products of the soil and industry of their particular region.—From the Bulletin of the International Bureau of Education.

Cycling From Hostel to Hostel in England

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We have asked for word from those of you who can share experience in the field of the informal holiday—walking or cycling. Here is a bit on the Youth Hostels in England.—Chairman.

England

Dear Chairman:

Many times for our summer holidays and for week-ends, we have made use of the English group of Youth Hostels.

Our method of travel is cycling, sometimes singles, and other times tandem. A few summers ago we toured the Cumberland Lake District on our tandem, and the Youth Hostels enabled us to keep the cost down and also provided great fun during the evening.

You may arrive at the hostel any time after 7 o'clock in the evening, but not later than 10 o'clock. At some hostels an evening meal will be provided at a moderate price, but at others you take your own food, and prepare and cook it, when you get there. There are cooking facilities at all hostels. After having supper almost everyone goes into the Common Room, where they talk of their different experiences and tours, and also meet members of the movement from other countries. Of course, if you wish to write home or read, you may do this.

It doesn't take very long for most folk to get acquainted, and usually someone suggests a sing song just to finish up the evening. At 10 o'clock hostelers retire, sometimes having to be prompted by the warden. The men have their quarters, likewise the women, usually a dormitory with double-decker beds and three blankets provided for each bed. You carry a sleeping bag made of sheeting, or else hire one from the warden. Lights out at 10:30—the next you hear is some early riser eager to be on his way.

By 7 o'clock in the morning everyone is making a move. Breakfast over, you pack, and then settle up with the warden. The charge for accommodation is 1 shilling (25 cents), meals, of course, being extra. The hostel is closed again by 10 o'clock.

The Youth Hostels are arranged in chains, linking up with each other over the whole country. We have visited most of them in the counties round our home, and found them a great help in enabling us to travel, and see our own country.

(Mrs.) N. P.

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

"Monitor Reporters"

Oregon

Dear Chairman:

A number of young people in our city, desiring to become better acquainted with The Christian Science Monitor, have become associated in a group known as Monitor Reporters. For over a year, now, they have been meeting for friendly discussions of news appearing in the Monitor and for social development. The meetings were instigated by and held in the home of one who has lovingly made herself the friend of young people in this community. The primary purpose was to arouse and increase interest in The Christian Science Monitor and thereby to enlarge the viewpoint and provide self-improvement for those who participated in these simple gatherings. The group has continuously grown until now it has established itself as an organized body called Monitor Reporters.

By frank and thoughtful expression of opinions and ideas about current events much can be learned (and has been) from other readers. An interchange of independent views develops an understanding and better appreciation of the world around us.

Another need is being met which has long been felt among young people desiring association with those of similar thought. Other groups of this nature are meeting in various cities all over the country and from their reports of large memberships it appears a worthwhile purpose is being served. It is our desire to bring to our community such a service as will provide ourselves and associates with a better knowledge and understanding of world affairs and also to promote a widening circle of acquaintanceship among those of like interests.

Our meetings are held twice a month. All Protestant young people over high school age are welcomed.

(Mr.) F. H.

Good for you, Monitor Reporters! This is the sort of activity we feel very much like cheering for. We hope you will get into touch with the Round Table again, and let us look in on some of your meetings and discussions. We like the idea of your group being primarily a discussion one, basing its exchange of ideas on The Christian Science Monitor. We believe as time goes on that you will have some experience and inspiration for all of us.

Cheerio. . . . Chairman

As a Challenge to the Professors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If John Salesman wishes to take six weeks off from his business and go to Harvard University for summer classes, let the professors give him a hearty welcome, says Dr. Kirtley F. Mather. If John Salesman's wife and his stenographer go, too, so much the better. No instructor at Harvard, Dr. Mather declared at a recent conference on adult education in Boston, has made any complaint about having the miscellaneous group of course-takers sitting in class beside credit-seeking students.

"I wonder," he said, "if the disdain with which some educators regard adult education is not a defense mechanism." The professors find the student who is not working for credit a distinct challenge, for, to use the words of Dr. Mather, whose work in adult education in Massachusetts has been outstanding, "they know that such students will walk out on them unless they deliver the goods. Your poor chap who has to get the credit, in order to obtain a degree, to increase his salary as a teacher or to satisfy his parents' ambitions for him, has to remain in class no matter how poor the instruction may be."

The non-credit pupils are the test of the teachers, according to this educator, who believes that the new method of enrolling adults, long separated from academic curricula, along with undergraduate or graduate students is to have valuable effect on university education in all its branches.

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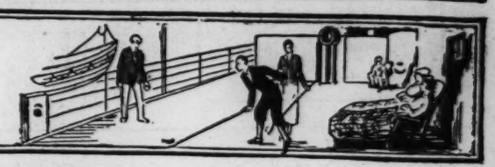

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On "Storied Windows Richly Dight"

RECENTLY the writer of an article on this page, discussing the pleasures of armchair travel and vicarious adventures through novel-reading, regretted that the one place such a reader cannot explore is the university. It is true that few novels have been written with Oxford or Cambridge as their setting, or with the delineation of university life as their purpose; but the reader need not, for that reason, be deprived of enjoying a vicarious sojourn in those quiet cloisters which have nurtured generations of students. Let the novel-reader extend his field to that of poetry and ample reward awaits him, if he is looking for a presentation of undergraduate life. It is right that this should be so, for poetry contains within itself the iridescence which makes it a singularly appropriate medium for a description of those brief years, brimful, which constitute the kaleidoscope of collegiate life.

THE WORKS OF the Cambridge poets contain much internal reference to their beloved Alma Mater. Most famous, perhaps, is Milton's "Il Penseroso," in which occur the lines heading this essay. The poem expresses perfectly a prominent phase of student life—that period when the undergraduate, experiencing his first intellectual excitement, grows inordinately solemn as hitherto undreamed of depths and reaches open before him. Other poets, too, learned:

"To bless the place where, on their opening
soul,
First the genuine ardour stole."

Gray, from whom these lines are taken, is but one of a long line, including Ben Jonson and Marlowe, Spenser and Dryden, Milton, George Herbert, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron.

From among these, the most explicit, most detailed record of Cambridge life comes, strangely enough, from Wordsworth. Although usually preoccupied with items truly rural, Wordsworth devoted a considerable section of hi autobiographical poem, "The Prelude," to his residence at Cambridge. Here is a vivid, thoughtful account of the reactions of a young country boy caught up in a new and motley spectacle:

"Gowns grave, or gaudy, doctors, students,
streets,
Courts, cloisters, flocks of churches, gateways,
towers:
Migration strange for a stripling of the hills,
A northern villager."

IT WAS A dreary October morning in 1787, when Wordsworth first alighted at the Hoop to take up his residence among those cloisters where, three centuries before, Erasmus had found refuge. Young William was not particularly pleased to find that his rooms were directly over the college kitchen, but the nearness of "Trinity's loquacious clock" compensated to some extent, by giving a more "tuneable" obbligato to his hours of study. The first months in this strange new environment were, to put it in the usual understatement of the fact, unsettling. (It is more likely that the general upheaval was cataclysmal.) The boy felt, indisputably,

"... a strangeness in the mind,
A feeling that I was not for that hour,
Nor for that place."

For a while, imagination slept. Wordsworth, for all his distinct individuality, arrogance, unconventionality, and general antipathy to city life, was still a boy, and a susceptible one. He was soon caught up in the superficial whirl of proverbial undergraduate life, with its gayety and buffoonery.

"... Companionships,
Friendships, acquaintances, were welcome all.
We sauntered, played, or rioted; we talked
Unprofitable talk at morning hours;
Drifted about along the streets and walks,
Read lazily in trivial books, went forth
To gallop through the country in blind zeal
Of senseless horsemanship, or on the breast
Of Cam sailed boisterously, and let the stars
Come forth, perhaps without one quiet
thought."

WAS THERE EVER a more vivid description of those hectic days? A strange boy, indeed, he who could pass untouched through this glad gamut. But Wordsworth soon wearied of purposeless living and collegiate hedonism. "When the dazzling show ... had ceased to dazzle," he experienced a recurrence of the ambitions and dreams which had exemplified his childhood. Walking in the cloisters, where generations of illustrious men before him had received inspiration, Wordsworth could not remain unmoved. Even so does every thinking student emerge from adolescence, to find that college is truly:

"... this first transit from the smooth delights
And wild outlandish walks of simple youth
To something that resembles an approach
Towards human business. ..."

Through his years at Cambridge, Wordsworth thus gradually achieved a more balanced social adjustment. Though in later years he was to regret that the scholastic side of his life had yielded him little tangible benefit or pleasure, the wealth of the imponderables he received was incalculable. When the bonds of indolent society had relaxed their hold on him, purifying drops of wisdom fell "into the dimpling cistern of his heart." But, on the whole, when he looked back on those carefree days, he felt, like many another, that university life has lost something priceless since the days:

"When Learning, like a stranger come from
far,
Sounding through Christian lands her
trumpet, roused
Peasant and king. ..."

BUT, IF A zeal for learning for its own sake be absent, if the days of Erasmus and Melancthon bear no resemblance to the collegiate life of today, there is still no reason to bemoan the whole system as a barren space of gay confusion. Wordsworth, in the act of so condemning it, caught himself. We can see him shaking his head as he ponders the problem; see him smile as he slowly sets down the lines:

"Yet to the memory something cleaves at last,
Whence profit may be drawn in times to
come."

Yes, something does cleave. It may be indefinable; a novel may never capture it (to our armchair traveler's regret); but, whatever it is, it lies between the lines of "The Prelude," and any who will may find it there.

M. W. S.

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PLACE DE LA TRINITÉ, PARIS: *A Painting by Jean François Raffaelli* (1850-1924)

SCENES of Paris were painted by the French artist, Jean François Raffaelli, in addition to portraits and landscapes. He had spent a little time in the atelier of Gerôme, but subsequently acknowledged ideas of technique from his Impressionist contemporaries. The views of the French capital were acceptable to painters who wished to depict a shifting, moving scene. They would portray pedestrians, dogs, vehicles, moving along thoroughfares, and in the background they would include the handsome old edifices with beautiful ornamentation.

English May

(Return from the Colonies)

WHAT'S England like in May? Like hawthorn trees
On oval lawns close-cut, close-cut and green;
And carven yews like stiff dark grenadiers;
Perfume of lilies and a lark's wild song
In a blue sky; country roads to trot along
On a stout pony: "May I canter here?"
"Not yet, Miss—rabbit holes,—I'll tell you
when."
"A month ago, no more, it was the veldt."
"Good horses there?" "Well, I don't know; say
fair."—
Some half-trained fillies and a laughing boy,
And a sun setting over Africa.
But that's not England; that's a part grown
cub,
A lion cub, where England's sweet and dear.
England in May! A pearl, the jewel stuff,
But not hard gold and diamonds. Pearls, I say,
Rose gardens and old steps to stand on; back
From your canter now, alone, you gently tap
The top step with your crop and wonder where
The rest have gone; the sewing's gone, the
books,
All vanished; not even the pup or kitten left;
The garden's empty, heavy with noon scents.
It looks like lunch; just time enough to
change;
Run past the roses, past the moat, and stop
Now for a moment looking:—budded elms,
Green drives, bright daisies, and the blessèd
sun,
The sun of England, tolerant, kind, benignant.
That's England,—land, and horses, flowers;
and churches
Half-hid in country villages, with their lords,
Home from the crusades centuries ago,
Lying with their crossed feet and little hounds,
And swords and wives, asleep. That's England;
That's beauty, love and sweet content, and
home.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

Pool Left by the Tide

HERE is a pool whose cool and flawless azure
Is a small kingdom; palace after palace
Nacred and pale is here, and many a chalice
Of ivory and to the softest measure
The memory of tide flows in this world.
Stand on the brink and peer into the narrow
Streets of this tiny township; frail as yarrow
The flower blooms, the petals are unfurled.

This is a kingdom now possessed by quiet,
Of sleeping water and of moveless glass;
Far from the laughing thunder of that motion,
The wide Atlantic, far from any riot,
Peer down and see how soft the colors pass—
Reflection of the blue sky and the ocean.

HAROLD VINAL

Stars and Mountains

TO ME stars and mountains are inextricably connected, and I cannot write of the mountains without thinking of the stars. . . . For weeks together I slept night after night under the stars with the mountains round me. So in exploring my way through the mountains I came to have them connected in my mind with the stars. And I was very young and impressionable when I first crossed the entire breadth of the Himalaya, so the impression made by stars and mountains went deep. Moreover, two years later, when I was still only twenty-six, I had to find my way through an unexplored part of the Himalaya by means of nightly observations to the stars for latitude. . . .

It was in 1887, when crossing the Himalaya by an unexplored route. Night after night, at the close of a hard day's tussle with the mountains, I would settle down with my men to an evening meal round the camp-fire, and then, refreshed by dinner and satisfied with myself that one stage farther had been reached, I would compose myself for the night in my sleeping-bag on the bare ground and leisurely regard the stars and the mountains round me. No tent stood between me and them. Their light came directly on me. Thus attuned, I lay and watched the mountains. No longer were they terrible obstacles to be fought against and overcome. No longer were they hard, and stern, and cold. Their very substantiality had disappeared. In the gentle starlight they looked what science now tells us they, in fact, are—utterly ethereal. I was in a different world. Far below me was the distant, murky world in which we ordinarily dwell. . . .

There, in the great silence and utter stillness, the radiance of the stars seemed positively to penetrate me. They shone with a brilliance only known at those great heights. But it was not the brilliance of any single star that pierced. It was the radiance of all in their togetherness which insensibly seeped into me. The whole vault of heaven seemed to shed a benign but most elevating influence on me. And I no longer belonged to earth alone. I was still of the earth, for I was lying on it, in direct bodily contact with it; but I and the mountains and the stars were all bound up together in one whole. And with the sun no longer occupying an undue prominence in the scheme of things, but, for the time being out of the picture, my real position in the universe was much more evident. I belonged to the starry firmament, and not only to the solar system. A truer conception of the universe and of our relation to it began to form itself in my mind.—SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND, in "Everest: The Challenge." (London: Thomas Nelson.)

Solving Problems

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EACH one of us has his problems to solve. Each state and stage of human experience presents to our consciousness the necessity for right thinking and right acting. One might well ask himself in the light of the present plight of mankind, "Can a man of himself meet and master these difficulties?" Christ Jesus, the greatest thinker of all time, stated clearly that the ability to meet and solve all the problems that confronted him was not within himself, but came from God, for he said (John 5:19), "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise."

Why is this so? Because spiritual man is God's reflection, the image and likeness of divine Mind, infinite Love. All true thought comes from God, and the ability to think and act rightly is therefore a divine bestowal. To divine wisdom there are no problems, for the eternal and infinite intelligence of God is perfect. Trouble, inharmony, struggle, and strife are unknown to the divine consciousness, for God knows only goodness and love. Therefore, what we see as pressing or imminent human problems are questions presenting themselves for right solution. The errors to be overcome have no basis or presence in divine Mind, and so can be classified as only false beliefs. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 418) Mary Baker Eddy refers to various forms of disease as "waking dream-shadows, dark images of mortal thought, which flee before the light of Truth."

In revealing the Principle underlying Christ Jesus' healing works, Christian Science is performing a wonderful service to mankind. It is enabling each one who studies it to work out his own salvation, as Paul in his letter to them exhorted the Philippians to do; and the method is by the spiritualization and correction of our thinking. For, in their essence, life-problems are thought-problems; and although it is not yet universally acknowledged that a material condition is the result of a mental condition, it is true that such conditions are expressions of the human mind. The distressing outward conditions so prevalent today are but the expressions of distressed mental conditions. But when the individual spiritualizes his thinking and living through gaining an understanding of God in Christian Science, he perceives the substance and reality of good. Then, as he rises above false thinking through spiritual understanding, he gains freedom from its accompanying shadow of materiality.

There are as many problems as there are errors to be overcome, but errors of thought are not permanent or actual. Some claims of error may seem to be acute; others chronic. Some demand immediate attention. Some relate to the improving of the quality of one's thinking with regard to business, health, family relationships, or to one's general attitude toward life. Many difficulties arise from one's accepting without question the prevalent beliefs expressed by those in one's immediate surroundings. Other problems appear in experience through one's failure to resist aggressive mental suggestions. Whatever form seeming difficulties take, whatever the claim of error, the problem can be solved harmoniously and intelligently through the understanding and application of the truth about God and man as revealed in Christian Science.

"The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration" (Science and Health, p. 259). Joyful spiritual progress and positive proofs of Truth await him who makes an intelligent effort to solve his everyday problems upon the simple basis of "perfect God and perfect man," as explained above. Does a perfect God, creating perfect spiritual man, make an enemy, a dishonest man, a sick man, an unemployed man, a failure, a sinner? Does a perfect God, all-powerful, everywhere present, and all-knowing, make possible tyranny, warfare, or distress? The answer to all these questions is in the negative. Every element involved in such problems is an element of human thought, a mortal belief, and consecrated Christian thinkers, denying the evidence of the material senses and affirming the opposite truth of God's allness and perfection, may not only solve their own problems harmoniously, but may accomplish much good in the world.

What are some of the spiritual qualities which help us to solve our problems intelligently with divine truth? Some of them are spiritual receptivity, mental alertness, honesty, humility, joyfulness, reasonableness, kindliness, patience, wisdom, and self-knowledge. It is essential to realize that God is Love, and that His love is ever with all His children; that we are ever guided, directed, and sustained by His goodness and loving-kindness; and that Love's purposes are the purposes of good only.

On pages 5 and 6 of "Unity of Good" Mrs. Eddy has written concerning "wise men and women" that they will "rejoice in the small understanding they have already gained of the wholeness of Deity, and work gradually and gently up toward the perfect thought divine." And she makes it plain that all should "seek the divine Science of this question of Truth by following upward individual convictions, undisturbed by the frightened sense of any need of attempting to solve every Life-problem in a day."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Risolvere Problemi

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

OGNUNO di noi ha i suoi problemi da risolvere. Ogni stato e grado di esperienza umana presenta alla nostra consapevolezza la necessità di giusto pensiero e giusto agire. Ci si può ben domandare alla luce del disagio presente dell'umanità: "Può un uomo da sè stesso affrontare e conquistare queste difficoltà?" Cristo Gesù, il sommo pensatore di tutti i tempi, disse chiaramente che l'abilità di affrontare e risolvere tutti i problemi che gli si presentavano non era di lui stesso, ma veniva da Dio, poichè disse (Giovanni 5, 19): "Il Figliuolo non può da se stesso far cosa alcuna, se non la vede fare dal Padre; perchè le cose che il Padre fa, anche il Figlio le fa similmente".

Perchè è così questo? Perchè l'uomo spirituale è la riflessione di Dio, l'immagine e similianza della divina Mente, Amore infinito. Tutto il vero pensiero viene da Dio, e l'abilità di pensare ed agire rettamente è quindi un dono divino. Per la saggezza divina non vi sono problemi, poichè l'eterna ed infinita intelligenza di Dio è perfetta. Molestia, disarmonia, lotta, e dissidio sono ignoti alla divina consapevolezza, poichè Dio conosce soltanto bontà ed amore. Quindi ciò che consideriamo come problemi umani urgenti od imminenti non sono che questioni che ci si presentano per la giusta soluzione. Gli errori da superarsi non hanno fondamento o presenza nella Mente divina, e possono così essere classificati come mere false credenze. In *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (pag. 418) Mary Baker Eddy allude a varie forme di malattia quali "ombre di sogno ad occhi aperti, immagini oscure di pensiero mortale, che fuggono davanti alla luce della Verità".

Nel rivelare il Principio che sta alla base delle opere sanative di Cristo Gesù, la Scienza Cristiana sta rendendo un servizio meraviglioso all'umanità. Essa rende capace chiunque la studia di operare la propria salvezza, come Paolo nella sua lettera ad essi esortò i Filippesi a fare; ed il metodo è per mezzo della spiritualizzazione e correzione del nostro pensare. Giacchè nella loro essenza, i problemi della vita sono problemi di pensiero; e benchè non sia ancora universalmente ammesso che una condizione materiale risulta da una condizione mentale, è vero che tali condizioni sono espressioni della mente umana. Le condizioni esterne affliggenti che prevalgono oggi non sono che le espressioni di condizioni mentali afflitte. Ma quando l'individuo spiritualizza il suo pensiero e la sua vita coll'acquistare una comprensione di Dio nella Scienza Cristiana, egli percepisce la sostanza e la realtà del bene. Allora, coll'elevarsi al disopra del falso pensare per mezzo della comprensione spirituale, egli raggiunge la libertà dall'ombra concomitante della materialità.

Vi sono tanti problemi quanti errori da essere superati, ma gli errori di pensiero non sono permanenti od attuali. Alcune pretese dell'errore possono sembrare acute; altre croniche. Alcune richiedono attenzione immediata. Alcune si riferiscono al miglioramento della qualità del proprio pensare in relazione agli affari, la salute, le relazioni di famiglia, od in relazione alla propria attitudine generale rispetto alla vita. Molte difficoltà sorgono dall'accettare senza questione le credenze prevalenti espresse da quelli che sono nel nostro ambiente immediato. Altri problemi appaiono nell'esperienza a causa del proprio insuccesso a resistere suggestioni mentali aggressive. Qualunque sia la forma che assumono le difficoltà apparenti, qualsiasi la pretesa dell'errore, il problema può essere risolto armoniosamente e con intelligenza colla comprensione ed applicazione della verità su Dio e l'uomo come è rivelata nella Scienza Cristiana.

"La comprensione come quella di Cristo dell'essere scientifico e della guarigione divina include un perfetto Principio ed idea,—Dio perfetto ed uomo perfetto,—quale base di pensiero e di dimostrazione" (*Science and Health*, pag. 259). Lieto progresso spirituale e prove positive della Verità aspettano colui che fa uno sforzo intelligente per risolvere i suoi problemi quotidiani sulla semplice base di "Dio perfetto ed uomo perfetto", come fu spiegato sopra. Può un Dio perfetto, creando l'uomo spirituale perfetto, fare un nemico, un uomo disonesto, un uomo malato, un uomo disoccupato, un insuccesso, un peccatore? Come può un Dio perfetto, onnipotente, onnipresente, onnisciente, rendere possibile tirannia, guerra o miseria? La risposta a tutte queste domande è negativa. Ogni elemento presente in questi problemi è un elemento di pensiero umano, una credenza mortale, e i pensatori Cristiani consacrati, negando l'evidenza dei sensi materiali ed affermando la verità opposta della totalità e perfezione di Dio, possono non soltanto risolvere i loro problemi armoniosamente, ma possono altresì compiere molto bene nel mondo.

Quali sono alcune delle qualità spirituali che ci aiutano a risolvere i nostri problemi intelligentemente con la divina verità? Alcune di esse sono ricettività spirituale, vigilanza mentale, onestà, umiltà, lietezza, ragionevolezza, gentilezza, pazienza, saggezza e conoscenza di sè stessi. È essenziale di riconoscere che Dio è Amore, e che il Suo amore è sempre coi Suoi figliuoli; che noi siamo sempre guidati, diretti e sostenuti dalla Sua bontà e misericordia; e che i propositi dell'Amore sono propositi di bene soltanto.

A pagine 5 e 6 di *Unity of Good* Mrs. Eddy ha scritto a proposito di "uomini e donne saggi" che essi "si rallegreranno della piccola comprensione che essi hanno già raggiunto sulla completezza della Divinità, e lavoreranno gradatamente e serenamente elevandosi verso il perfetto pensiero divino". Ed essa indica chiaramente che tutti dovrebbero "cercare la divina Scienza di questa questione della Verita col seguire convinzioni individuali ascendenti, non turbati dal senso spaventato di qualsiasi necessità di cercare di risolvere ogni problema della Vita in un giorno".

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In Cherry Orchard

THIS rosy mist was not a cloud,
Nor did it brush the sea;
A shift in winds,
And petal-drift
Laid its designs on me.

MABEL L. BOLT

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The Dusk of the De Lurys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Lennox Robinson has given us another installment of the process of evolution which began in our old Anglo-Irish Protestant landed families, with their reaction to the methods of the Black and Tans in 1920-1921, and has now reached its inevitable peak in this sixteenth year of the Irish Free State.

With "The Big House," produced a few years ago at the Abbey, Mr. Robinson wrote the first chapter. The second is "Killycreggs in Twilight," which has just been staged at the same theater. We hope that Mr. Robinson will yet write the third and closing chapter.

Killycreggs is another "big house" in that it has been the home of the De Lurys—obviously of Anglo-Norman origin—for generations. In the district the family has been always on good terms with the people and "the De Lury charm" has become a local tradition. The family is now reduced to three, Judith (circa 50), Kit (40), and Loftus, a nephew, a posthumous son whose father was killed in the war. Loftus has never seen Killycreggs. His life has been spent in Dublin. He wants to enter into partnership with a friend who owns a garage. He comes unexpectedly to Killycreggs to borrow the necessary £200 from his Aunt Judith.

⁂

Judith, the legal owner of Killycreggs, ekes out the reduced income by selling garden produce. Kit, knowing nothing of her sister's financial problems, keeps up the family reputation for hospitality, charity, etc.

The arrival of Loftus is an event, as he is regarded as "the young master." It disturbs Judith, who has come to realize that the old ideas no longer have a place in Ireland and that one must adapt one's self or go under. Pleased with Loftus's plan to go to work, she will not lend him the money but gets him a place as principal chauffeur at the fashionable hotel which she supplies with produce.

Loftus accepts the job but he has already come under the spell of Killycreggs and his inherent love of sport is awakened. As a chauffeur, he is successful. The guests like him and invite him to dine with them and to play bridge. The hotel owner, a shrewd business man, finds his new employee most useful and he puts no obstacle in the way of his social activities.

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Judith realizes that "the De Lury charm" is asserting itself and it disturbs her. Every new day Loftus becomes more a De Lury of the old school and, unwittingly, conducts himself as the head of the family. Judith is determined that Loftus shall not fall into the old ruinous ways of the De Lurys. She sees a solution in marrying Morgan, the hotel man, and selling Killycreggs to him. Kit is heartbroken and Loftus breaks into an outburst in which all the De Lurys of the past speak through him. Kit snatches at the forlorn hope that Morgan is a Roman Catholic, but Judith announces that she intends to adopt Morgan's religion. It is the last straw. But the day is saved and so is Killycreggs. Judith hands over the house and its income to Loftus, receiving his assurance that he will not give up working.

The play is admirably constructed and Robinson, a master of dialogue, develops his story in an easy, natural manner. Flashes of wit occur here and there and humor is not absent, but he is never satirical, albeit there are moments when satire is almost irresistible. The best-drawn of the characters are Judith and Loftus. The development in both is subtle and brilliant and the gradual awakening in the latter is worthy of the best traditions of drama.

J. J. H.

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A Revived Interest in Drawings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

If taste for art has anything like its true reflection in the trends of showmanship, a revived interest in drawings as objects of art appreciation and enjoyment can be legitimately acknowledged here. Drawings have been having all year a good play-up and a good reception in New York, while several displays of them converging on the spring season have lately proved unusually successful.

There have been, for instance, the dramatic drawings by Käthe Kollwitz, the distinguished German artist, at the Hudson Walker Gallery, and the drawings, gouaches and pastels by Pablo Picasso, at the Valentine. Both have received flattering attention from the public, and numerous sales have been reported. Recently also the Matisse Gallery presented a distinguished group by artists from Seurat to Maillol and Matisse, and on top of them have come the Lachaise drawings, which we commented on recently, at the Whitney Museum.

The Kleemann Gallery has now added another link in the chain of proof of drawing's current popularity. Mr. Kleemann announced his new venture some time ago—the plan to invite drawings from representative Americans, and to make an annual showing of them subject to the selective judgment of a jury. Three as well qualified jurors as Albert Sterner, Mahonri Young and Eugene Higgins accepted an invitation to pass on the drawings sent in. The response to the plan, as may be estimated by the first annual show which was opened late in April, has been extremely gratifying. More than 60 drawings, representing the work of about 32 artists, have been hung in the show, and by the diversity of their expression and the general excellence of their quality have made a very successful exhibition.

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A much more comprehensive show than this, which is necessarily limited by the size of a modest showroom, could of course have been organized. In America we have our large displays of paintings in oils and water colors which can be counted upon each year to do full justice to the artists and their productions in the two most exhibited mediums of expression. But no doubt because drawings are often very personal documents, and the essence of their style is often linked up closely with an informal idea, and also because interest in them has been so long limited to specialists among collectors, drawings have not been thought suitable for exhibitions organized on a large scale. It would not be surprising, however, to see the subject taken up from now on in a more enterprising way, and given more adequate recognition by our galleries and large museums.

When a fuller exposition of American drawings is made the group now to be seen here is fairly certain to play an important part. Such artists of acknowledged reputations as draftsmen as Messrs. Young, Sterner and Higgins, and as John Sloan, William Auerbach-Levy, Rockwell Kent and Reginald Marsh, to mention only a few, are prominent in the show, and by their drawings illustrate what Mr. Sterner in a catalogue note on the subject considers some of the attributes of good drawing. These are "clarity of design, rhythm of the modulated line, unity of means employed, power in expression and conscious abandon." With these attributes, the display proves the value also of the necessary ingredient of personality—the quality of style which distinguishes any original artist from another.

The distinction of style is eloquently expressed in the show by the meticulous pen-and-ink landscapes of John Taylor Arms, by the fragile sensuosity of Emil Ganso's nudes, and the bold, Rembrandtesque statement of Mr. Higgins's "Lot and His Wife." There are drawings as exquisite as the finely sketched heads of the etcher Arthur W. Heintzelman, and as robust and vigorous as Harry Wickey's drawings of horses. Mr. Young, in his landscapes of New Mexico, gives as few draftsmen do the vivid, sparkling quality of a mood that is best expressed with free and spontaneous line.

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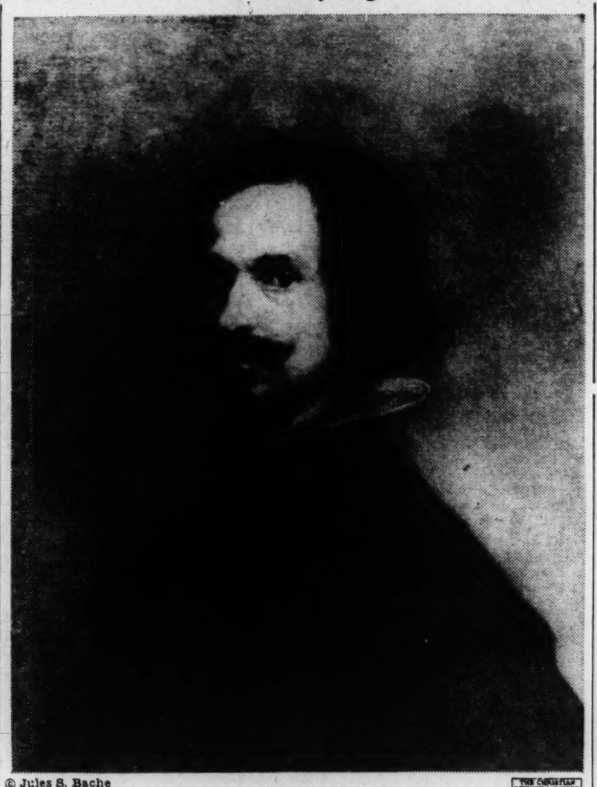
Another show which merits attention is the first American exhibition of paintings and drawings by Lovis Corinth (1858-1925), a noted figure among German impressionists, from the turn of the century until after the World War. This is at the Westermann Gallery, a showroom which has been prominent recently in advancing the work of various conservative German artists, and covers best the work of his last 10 years. Corinth is credited in Germany with freeing his native art from the dominance of sentiment and anecdote, which were popular in German painting in the nineteenth century, and turning it on a dynamic course, with nature and a new release of energy behind it.

The 25 canvases that dominate the show represent the different aspects of Corinth's work—his landscape painting, his portraits and figures and his flower subjects. All reveal consistently vigorous development, consolidating an impressionistic aim with pronounced personal force in statement. The artistic process is vividly shown in several landscapes, of which the "Unter Den Linden" of his Berlin series and the "House at Walchensee," at his summer retreat in Bavaria are notable examples in his fully developed and best controlled manner. Contrasting portraits may be seen in the show, in the early "In the Mirror," which is painted in the broad manner of Zorn or Sargent, and the "Mother-in-Law," a late example notable for its solidity and color. Ordinarily color played a decidedly secondary role in his painting. The exhibition makes most apparent the qualities of a bold and dynamic technician.

J. C. B.



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Self-Portrait by Velasquez; an Item in the Collection of Jules S. Bache, Recently Presented by Him to the State of New York, With His Town House on Fifth Avenue, New York City. Both Illustrations on This Page Are Reproduced From the Privately Printed Catalogue.

A New Stillman-Kelley Symphony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati

The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra offered the three concluding concerts of its regular series during April. Severin Eisenberger, Polish pianist, was soloist April 9-10, playing the Brahms D minor Concerto. Always an impressive work, it was doubly so from the astonishing sonority which Mr. Eisenberger, a smallish man, elicited from his instrument.

Eugene Goossens also listed for this concert Edgar Stillman-Kelley's "Gulliver" Symphony, in its première. The composer has long been associated with the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, the seventieth anniversary of which was celebrated that week. The symphony, written in a jocular vein, is frankly programmatic in character, often frivolously so, and is thoroughly entertaining throughout, especially in the delicately droll Scherzo.

Helen Jepson appeared with the orchestra, April 16-17, impressing her audience by a judicious combination of showmanship, a dazzling gown and solid artistry. She was warmly applauded after each of her numerous familiar contributions.

For the orchestral portion Eugene Goossens offered Handel's "Royal Fireworks" music, the "Scotch" Symphony of Mendelssohn, Delius's "In a Summer Garden," and Dukas's romping "The Sorcerer's Apprentice." The Mendelssohn and the Dukas compositions received sparkling treatment at the hands of both conductor and orchestra.

For the final concert of the year the traditional all-orchestral fare was offered. Schubert, Mozart and Beethoven were the giants put on display, represented respectively by the "Unfinished," the "Haffner" and the mighty C minor symphonies. In the difficult task of presenting convincingly this memorable group, conductor and orchestra labored to good advantage, and the familiar music revealed once again its inherent vitality.

Erik Kahlson, principal violist of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, has been engaged to fill the position vacated by the resignation of Vladimir Bakaleinikoff. Mr. Kahlson has been a member of the Cleveland orchestra since 1927. He is also a member of the Walberg Brown String Quartet.

American Art at Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

Following an old Detroit custom, after a lapse of five years the Detroit Institute of Arts is holding its eighteenth annual exhibition of American art. Most of the famous names in contemporary art are represented, as well as younger painters not yet so well known. As background for these moderns, there are two galleries filled with paintings by the nineteenth century realists, Thomas Eakins and Winslow Homer.

In Virginia Berresford's "Panama Canal," the flatness of the concrete surfaces contrasts strikingly with the lushness of green tropical foliage. Aaron Bohrod, recent Guggenheim prize winner, places atrocious billboards against a beautiful natural setting in "Art and Nature, West Virginia." The only near-abstraction, and a very handsome one it is, too, is Cameron Booth's "Riding Academy," in brilliant, rich colors, with horses suggested forcefully in calligraphic manner.

Edward Bruce's "Old Mill," with with its clearly defined planes and contrasting flat surfaces, is in yellow greens.

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Among the figure pieces is John Carroll's "Awakening," a young girl reclining, done mostly in grays, though a single rose of soft pink adds a touch of liveliness. Others are Leon Kroll's large composition, "Summer, New York," with a pearly nude upon a striped couch in the foreground, and two young girls seated, one wearing a loose frock of brilliant yellow, all set against a window view of Central Park and distant skyscrapers; "Nude with Black Veil," a rather stern figure by Emil Ganso; "Kneeling Nude" by Eugene Speicher, with soft flesh tones and pink chair, and "Girl Thinking" by Kuniyoshi, a young girl painted in rather somber colors in a wicker chair of weirdly flowing lines.

Two studies for murals are also included, Grant Wood's "Dinner for Threshers," a cross-section of a farmhouse, executed in grissaille, with men washing up on the porch, a group seated at the dinner table and women bustling about the kitchen, and Frank Mechau's "Winter Pastures," a long, narrow panel of horses in rich, flat fresco colors.

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Thomas Eakins (1844-1916) was born 50 years too soon to be famous while he was alive. Like Winslow Homer, he saw that culture must be indigenous to the soil from which it springs—a theory which is one of the tenets of our modern American painters. His work was too realistic to receive the acclaim of his contemporaries. Like most great artists, Eakins made his interpretations so human that although the subjects were intensely local, they become actually universal.

Although a realist, too, Winslow Homer was a bit more romantic than Eakins, a fact which probably accounts for his much greater popularity during his lifetime. The present collection includes a number of the well-known scenes of fisherfolk and coast guardsmen. "Sunlight on the Coast" (1890) is gorgeous with white spume and deep green-blue breakers. Several water colors, including the "Bahama Boatmen," are also shown, as well as etchings of "The Life Line" (1884) and "Eight Bells."

Paul Green and Social Satire

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Now we have a mystery melodrama that is in a small way different from its many predecessors. The characters are soldiers, the setting an army arsenal, the unraveler of the mystery a colonel. Otherwise "Without Warning" is made of familiar stuff. There are no trapdoors, but there is a balcony from which heavy objects fall without apparent reason on the people of the play. The play at the National Theater exhibits no more than average skill on the part of its author, Ralph Spencer Zink, but the mystery story has not yet lost its appeal and "Without Warning" has all the elements that draw the curious in moderate numbers to the theater.

An old man working in the experimental shop of the post is found slain in the dark. Any number of characters might be guilty and in the routine way suspicion is thrown upon them. A shrewd colonel is called in from Washington. He is rough with the one man who seems most likely to be the murderer. Then at the proper time, which is in the last few minutes of the play, the real culprit gives himself away and the sleuth says he knew who it was all the time.

Far more significant are the two short plays by Paul Green being presented at matinées in the Ritz Theater by the Experimental Theater unit of the Federal Theater. In fact, the second of the two on the bill, "Hymn to the Rising Sun," is a little masterpiece.

Written with the beautiful, compassionate simplicity that marks the best of Paul Green's work, it is a stinging attack on inhumanity, the attack of an understanding poet who is certain of his way in prose, sure of the nature of his feeling, indignant with a cool, articulate indignation that never chokes itself in words. Mr. Green understands humanity too well ever to lose his head in anger, though he knows he dare not hope too much.

"Hymn to the Rising Sun" is a picture of a chain-gang and the men who suffer in it. They have broken laws and are paying for it under the guard of men of no greater quality than themselves, who treat them with vicious brutality. Since it is the Fourth of July, the captain of the guards must give the prisoners a little talk. That is a jewel of irony, that talk of his, lasting for half an hour at least, displaying the man's ignorance and the heartlessness of the society he represents, his cruelty and his desire to believe himself a fair and sympathetic man, the hopelessness of all such primitive systems of meting out punishment for crime.

The other of Mr. Green's short plays is "Unto Such Glory," looser and jollier. It gets fun out of a glib, unprincipled preacher whose efforts to persuade the simple, ignorant young wife of a yokel to his way of thinking are thwarted when the young husband pretends to have been overcome by religious ecstasy himself and beats the intruder.

The force of the plays is greatly enhanced by the sound playing of Will Geer, Louis Polan, Edward Segal and Walter O'Keeffe.

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London Flocks to Police Plays

By Harold Hobson

London

A. B. Walkley used to maintain that what Robert Louis Stevenson would have called the "police play" could not possibly have any artistic value. Perhaps Walkley was right. But the London theaters, in their present festival mood, would not worry about that. Detectives are the dramatic heroes of the moment.

In the recent past, three new crime plays have been put on in the West End. Mr. Anthony Armstrong, who wrote "Ten-Minute Alibi," invented in that play a homicide which, as events turned out, eluded detection. Ever since, he has been trying to repeat the same trick, and in "Mile-Away Murder," at the Duchess, he has very nearly done so. Yet his last achievement is but a Pyrrhic victory. In fact, the success that he gains is, in the last resort, only the measure of his failure.

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Almost simultaneously, Mr. Walter Hackett, an American dramatist who has been domiciled in London for so long that most playgoers look upon him as an English writer, presented at the Apollo a piece called "London After Dark," which also concerns a somewhat heartless crime. And at the Queen's, that excellent actress, Miss Louise Hampton, appeared in an American play, "Post Road," which we understand had a long run in New York. It dealt with the theme of kidnaping, and endured in London for five performances only. In addition to these entertainments, there are at least three other police dramas in London, "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," "Busman's Honeymoon" and "The Frog."

Serious persons will be inclined to regard this situation with disfavor. They will regret that, at a moment of Imperial history which a leading London publisher has declared to be so solemn that he will, for the time being, refrain from issuing any more books, the theaters of the capital city of the British Commonwealth of Nations have so unreservedly given themselves over to unashamed frivolity. Yet the matter may be examined from another angle. If the London public demands detective dramas, it is manifestly absurd to provide it exclusively, or even predominantly, with theatrical discussions of social problems. What one can ask, however, quite legitimately, is that it shall be given good detective plays.

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Most of those listed above fall into this category. We have doubts chiefly about "Post Road" and "Mile-Away Murder." "Post Road" had in its first scene a situation whose bad taste was staggering; but throughout it was of a remarkable verbal inoffensiveness. It was neatly contrived, and had moments of excitement though it failed technically in two important points. The climax lacked tension, and the audience thought that the heroine had guessed the identity of the kidnaped baby at least three quarters of an hour before she actually did, so that for nearly half the evening the progress of the story was entirely misconceived. But in George Preble, the meek and bullied husband who fiddles his existence away on a defective radio, the play has a perfectly delightful character, presented with a beautifully mild effontery by Mr. Percy Kilbride.

Technically, "Mile-Away Murder," on the other hand, is very adroit. Mr. Armstrong certainly writes his plays with brains. They contain as much ingenious devising of interlocked situations as a tough game of chess. In this particular piece that self-confident and unpleasant scoundrel, brother Joseph, is undoubtedly the murderer. Indeed, he confesses, or rather, boasts, as much, but before one witness only. The difficulty is to bring the proof of crime home. For the play to be plausible, it is necessary for Joseph to cover up his tracks reasonably convincingly. Mr. Armstrong succeeds so well in doing this that Joseph is finally brought to book only by a piece of bluff; and this is hardly good enough. But Mr. D. A. Clarke-Smith gives a finely virile performance in the part of the objectionable Joseph.

The Boston Symphony Season

By L. A. Sloper

For a second season, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky has been sparing of novelties in the programs of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. In fact the only two novelties of any importance with which he concerned himself were Berg's Violin Concerto and the Clementi Symphony in D, as revised by Alfredo Casella, both of which were played for the first time in Boston. There were no "first times in America." Only a single item was performed for the first time anywhere: Werner Josten's rather arid Symphony in F. But Dr. Koussevitzky left the direction of this symphony to its composer; and he did likewise with the first local performance of Nicolai Berezowsky's Third Symphony. On the face of it, this gesture toward a composer looks like an honor; but Boston concertgoers, rightly or wrongly, have come to believe that it is an honor bestowed only on those composers whose works do not much appeal to Dr. Koussevitzky.

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Similarly, the first Boston performance of the Symphony in C minor for chorus and orchestra, by the Soviet composer, Yuri Shaporin, was assigned to Richard Burgin, the assistant conductor. It may be only a coincidence, but it is a fact that in his 13 years in Boston, Dr. Koussevitzky has never conducted a composition from Soviet Russia. In this instance, the delegation of the job to Mr. Burgin turned out to be really an honor; for the work holds much interest, and the performance was excellent.

Of the nine other works new to Boston, five were introduced by Dmitri Mitropoulos. The most rewarding among them was Mr. Mitropoulos's transcription for string orchestra of Beethoven's String Quartet in C sharp minor, op. 131. Mr. Mitropoulos again conducted two pairs of concerts in mid-season, and again he had a tremendous success with the public and with the orchestra. The success in both directions is easily explainable; with the public because Mr. Mitropoulos is a great showman, with the players because he has an amazing technical equipment as a musician.

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For myself, I find too much Mitropoulos in both programs and performances. I mean that Mr. Mitropoulos is much given to playing his own transcriptions and to conducting concertos from the piano keyboard. Moreover, his interpretations of the classics are often too personal for my taste. Nevertheless, he seems destined for popularity. He has been engaged as permanent conductor of the Minneapolis Orchestra for next season. It is unlikely that he will return to Boston as guest conductor for the present.

To offset his new policy of largely dispensing with new compositions, Dr. Koussevitzky has devoted himself to revivals of works that of late have been seldom heard. Thus he submitted two symphonies of Mozart (K. 201 and 320) which had never before been performed "at these concerts." Another item bearing the same designation was Vivaldi's "Spring," Concerto No. 1 from "The Four Seasons," edited by Molinari; still others were "Deep Forest," a sketch by Mabel Daniels, a Boston composer, and Strauss's "Beautiful Blue Danube." This last was undertaken (at a symphony concert?) with some trepidation, but it had a big success.

More substantial items were the "Fantastic" Symphony, the Bruckner Eighth, Hindemith's "Mathis der Maler," Liszt's "Faust" Symphony, Mahler's "Song of the Earth," Prokofieff's "Scythian" Suite and Sibelius's Fifth and Seventh Symphonies. Otherwise the score stood in about the usual proportions, Brahms leading with six works, Beethoven and Mozart following with five each and then Bach, Wagner and Sibelius with four each.

Dr. Koussevitzky returns next fall for his fourteenth season, with an orchestra virtually unchanged except for the acquisition of a new first horn player, not yet announced. He will direct the orchestra in six concerts of the Berkshire Festival in August.

Spring Song at the Metropolitan

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Though opera indisputably is opera, whether you pay $10 for your ticket or 10 cents, the fact remains that much ado is made about the price and what you get for the price whenever a "popular" opera project is launched in a big way. At the Metropolitan Opera House the second successive "popular" spring season started off with "Faust" on the evening of May 3, with $3 as the top price for an orchestra seat.

It is doubtless one of fate's little ironies that the outstanding feature of this vernal occasion was not provided by any of the "new blood," the importance of which is so mightily stressed at present, but by the dean of the occasion, Léon Rothier, impersonating Méphistophélès. Mr. Rothier possesses the vocal and histrionic technique, the diction, the tradition, the style, the aplomb to present the part in thoroughly accomplished fashion. His was an authentic impersonation, and it dominated the entire presentation.

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In other respects, I am much afraid that the performance was little calculated to win new recruits to the cause of the lyric drama. Hilda Burke sang prettily, at times very prettily; Sydney Rayner had good French and correct style on his side; yet it would be idle to maintain that Mme. Burke, decked out in a variety of purples, supplied a persuasive idea of Marguerite, or that Mr. Rayner achieved romance for so much as a moment.

Donald Dickson, a young baritone from Pennsylvania, who had revealed a good voice in some of the performances at the Juilliard School, made a brave but completely amateurish attempt at Valentin. More successful was another débutant, the young Australian baritone, Robert Nicholson. However, he had only Wagner's few phrases to cope with. Lucielle Browning and Thelma Votipka as Siebel and Dame Marthe, respectively, were very acceptable. The chorus was hardly up to its winter standard, nor was the orchestra, and some of the tempi adopted by Wilfred Pelletier would doubtless have made Gounod stare and gasp.

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"La Bohème," on the evening of May 5, was to the eye a much more plausible affair, for there old and shabby scenery had a measure of appropriateness. Chorus and orchestra were decidedly better, too, and Gennaro Papi conducted with a vigor and spirit that had long been absent from his work. But once more, when we come to the cast, it was a singing actor of long experience who furnished the most satisfactory individual item of the evening—Armand Tokatyan as Rodolfo.

Of his fellow-Bohemians Norman Cordon as Colline sang the best. Carlo Morelli did little noisily with Marcello and Wilfred Engelman was a quite self-effacing Schaunard. Rosa Tentoni, though comely enough, made an awkward and uneasy Mimi, who was very stingy of her breath in a part that suits her voice better than the Aïda and the Santuzza for which she has usually been cast here. Margaret Daum, who has been praised in Gilbert and Sullivan performances, made an energetic début with the Metropolitan people as Musetta.

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"A Portrait of a Lady," by Hans Memling, in the Jules S. Bache Collection Which Has Been Presented to New York State

Musical Premières in Germany

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Berlin

Spring, in Germany, is the season for musical festivities and premières. Baden-Baden's festival of modern music, under the direction of that talented conductor, Herbert Albert, had scarcely ended when Dresden announced a ten-day celebration, featuring contemporary music, for May. It is the annual meeting of the International Council for Co-operation of Conductors.

The Staatsoper of Dresden has established a tradition for premières which is still upheld. The latest work to set out from Dresden on its voyage across European stages is Othmar Schoeck's "Massimilla Doni." Schoeck, a German-Swiss, had already made his name as a composer of songs. The force of his melodic invention and his cultured lyrical taste lift him well above the average standard of modern song-writing. With his "Penthesilea" he aroused a good deal of attention as a composer of opera. Today he appears with a lyrical work that confirms all one's expectations. The text is based on one of Honoré de Balzac's novels and the librettist is Armin Rüeger.

Schoeck's score, which avoids all theatrical effects, is a masterpiece of clear expression, symbolic representation and vocal-melodic construction. His ideas flow with amazing spontaneity; they resolve themselves, interweave and recur with an undefined yet clear-cut logic. His harmonic language makes use of some of the most daring inventions of modern music. In the handling of the orchestra and in its polyphonic texture it is the finest work Schoeck has so far produced. The performance combined the splendid musicianship of Felicie Hüni-Mihacsek (from Munich) with the crystalline coloratura of Erna Sack's high soprano. Dr. Karl Böhm, at the desk, caught and reproduced the strange atmosphere of the music with the intuitiveness of a fine artist.

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A trip to the Rhineland made it impossible for me to hear Dr. Böhm's Berlin concert at which the much-discussed Symphony by the radical young Dutchman, Henk Bading, was played. Bernadino Molinari was Böhm's predecessor at a recent Philharmonic subscription concert. He was responsible for our renewed acquaintance with Ferruccio Busoni's formally clear Violin Concerto. This was played by Siegfried Borries with finished technique and considerable musical feeling, and finally accompanied by Molinari. Unfortunately, Busoni, the great German-Italian composer, is still much neglected in Germany. In order to hear his principal work, "Doctor Faust" (the performance of which was once the pride of the Berlin Staatsoper), one was obliged to tune in to the London radio.

The Rhineland has more to offer artistically than any other part of the Reich. In Düsseldorf I attended a remarkable performance of Tchaikovsky's "Pique-Dame." In a beautiful setting of striking color effects, for which Paul Walter was responsible, Hobert Franz has accentuated the supernatural character of the action. Under Eduard Martini's energetic and sensitive handling of stage and orchestra one heard a rather unequal ensemble in which the voices of the Dutch tenor, Henk Noort, and that of the talented contralto, Elisabeth Höngen, stood out in relief.

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In the Gürzenich, Cologne possesses a concert-hall of ancient traditions. This splendid Gothic building makes a magnificent background for the concerts given by a well-disciplined orchestra capable of every nuance. Under the direction of Eugen Papst, who formerly collaborated with Karl Muck in Hamburg, Paul Graener's Violin Concerto was played for the first time. The main interest of the concerto lies in the easy flow of melodies, with some very effective cantabile passages in the slow parts. Technically, it presents the soloist with a number of intricate problems, particularly in the cadenza. Formally and rhythmically it seems to lack stability, while harmonically it is more conventional than Graener's earlier works. The Munich violinist, Wilhelm Stross, once more gave evidence of his solid musicianship in this complicated task, though as a soloist he had not sufficient individual conviction.

Preceding the Graener were heard a Partita for orchestra by an Austrian composer, Johann Nepomuk David, who deserves recognition. With a technique of composition derived from the organ, and schooled in every contrapuntal device, he creates forms of an amazingly exact logic. The minutest detail is subservient to a musical idea of far-reaching character.

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A chamber music concert, given by the Prussian Academy of Arts in Berlin was dedicated in part to the works of Yrjö Kilpinen. This "Finnish Schubert" enjoys a reputation that surely exceeds the value of his musical output. Though one cannot deny that the affluent stream of his musical ideas shows an active melodic sense and very lively sensibilities, there is little sign of feeling for the grand style, or of any marked individuality. Next on the program came two Germans: Gerhart von Westerman with a finely constructed, skillful and hypercritical sonata for violin and piano, and Wolfgang von Bartel's song cycle, partly modern, partly archaic in style, and based on lovely old German poems.

Walter Gieseking has appeared in the role of composer. His Sonatina for flute and piano is obviously influenced by the impressionism of Dubussy.

One of the strongest impressions of the season was made by the Swiss pianist, Adrian Aeschbacher. This young musician reveals a talent of exceptional individuality, combining sensitivity with a stupendous technique. In his musical vision he attains great intellectual heights, and the variety of his dynamic nuances and tonal color is astonishing.

In Jacqueline Roussel, the French cellist, one met a sympathetic musician. In an exacting program she was most convincing in her capricious, almost ironical performance of Debussy's ingenious Sonata. Technically, this young pupil of Casals and Hekking is a little wonder.

Business and Industry

Raw Material Countries Benefit Most From Late Price Rise

Commerce and Finance

Cotton Industry's Need, Liberalizing Trade, Says Hull

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—Secretary Hull warned the cotton industry today against "organized groups" which he said seek to solve its problems by circumventing efforts to restore normal export trade.

He said in an address broadcast to the Cotton Carnival at Memphis, Tenn., that a liberalization of international trade practices such as the administration is endeavoring to promote is vital to a permanent improvement in the cotton industry, to the prosperity of the country as a whole and to the preservation of world peace.

No Substitute Possible

Commending efforts to increase the demand for raw cotton by the development of new industrial and consumption outlets, the Secretary of State said:

"In the effort to find new uses for cotton, however, it is important that other factors upon which the prosperity of the cotton industry is most vitality dependent will not be lost to sight.

"In recent years certain organized groups in this country have been putting forward ambitious schemes for expanding domestic industrial use of farm products, accompanied by large claims and broad inferences to the effect that such a program should displace efforts to restore export outlets.

"They have been talking and acting as if such schemes were a substitute for foreign trade.

"If the progress can be made in finding new industrial outlets, as a supplement to efforts to restore foreign outlets and without hampering such efforts, that will certainly be to the good.

"But if such a program is to be dangled before our eyes as a short-cut solution of the farm problem, or of the cotton problem, and as a means of diverting our attention form the basic problem of reviving our foreign trade, that is a much more serious matter."

Trade Revival Needed

Mr. Hull said total United States cotton consumption would be 25 per cent greater today than in 1929 "if wage earners and farm communities were consuming cotton products in quantities equal to those required to maintain a level of living adequate to ensure health and social decency."

He added that if world textile consumption increased even to the average per capita consumption of Western Europe, it would call for some 40,000,000 bales of cotton a year for piece goods alone, instead of the present consumption of 26,000,000 bales for all uses.

"The paramount problem, therefore, is how to promote prosperity and rising living standards both for the United States and for the world as a whole," he said. "For this a liberalization of trade policies which will permit a healthy revival of world trade is absolutely indispensable. . . .

"Increased trade between nations will do much toward the preservation of peace by removing the economic insecurity and friction which are so frequently causes of war."

Van Sweringen Unit Avoids Income Tax

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Railroad Investigating Committee heard testimony that the Cleveland Terminals Building Company—a unit in the vast Van Sweringen transportation empire—had failed to pay income taxes on a $7,000,000 profit from the sale of land trust certificates to the public between 1925 and 1928.

Internal Revenue Department agents were present in the hearing room, as a group of New York bankers and officials of the building company traced the history of the transaction.

J. N. Anzalone, treasurer of the now bankrupt firm, testified that no tax was paid on the sale of the certificates. He added that the item had been examined on his books by internal revenue agents at a time when it was described as "long-term debt," rather than a sale.

In 1930, he continued, the books were changed to describe the transaction as a sale.

"We had quite a little discussion in our offices," he explained, "about just how that item should be classified, and I agree now that it should be termed a sale."

Harold V. Smith Heads The Home Insurance Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Harold V. Smith, a vice-president of The Home Insurance Company, has been elected president, to succeed Wilfred Kurth, who has been relieved of the office at his own urgent request. Mr. Kurth will serve in the newly created berth of chairman of the board.

Mr. Smith is a native of Philadelphia, where he joined the Franklin Fire Insurance Company in 1910. He is now a member of the committee on fire patrol of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters. Mr. Smith also holds the office of vice-president of the Inland Marine Underwriters Association.

Dairymen Receive Less For Milk During April

NEW YORK (AP)—An average basic net pool return of $1.58 per hundredweight at the 200-mile zone will be paid Dairymen's League Co-operative Association members' for 3.5 per cent butterfat milk produced in April, the association says.

The association said the figure, including an average plus differential of 15 cents, was 14 cents below that for March. A drop of 2 cents in the New York City retail price during April and increased production were cited as reasons for the decrease.

Issues Warning

Wide World

Tom K. Smith
President of the American Bankers Association

Smith Warns of Too Many Banks During Prosperity Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The danger of chartering too many banks to meet needs for enlarged credit facilities during a period of expanding business was voiced here by Tom K. Smith, president of the American Bankers Association, in an address before the Missouri Bankers Association.

"The upswing in business activity is accentuating another banking problem," Mr. Smith said. "That problem is the chartering of new banking institutions. The question of charters always becomes active during periods of economic advance. The reasons for the demand for greater banking facilities are easy to understand. During such periods, the demand for credit is great, and to the superficial observer it often seems that the supply is not keeping pace with the demand. More extensive banking facilities then seem to be a logical solution.

"The danger is that such a movement may go too far. If that happens, the supply of trained banking personnel gives out, and inevitably some of the banks are poorly managed. Too many banks, moreover, result in uneconomic competition, not only in interest rates but also for loans. Credit standards are lowered. Thus the unsound unit damages its sound competitor, and the whole structure is weakened. It has been pointed out that the existence of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation merely accentuates this evil, since now more than ever the fortunes of sound banks are tied up with those of their less solid neighbors. Losses resulting from unsound banking practices are merely distributed over the entire banking system."

Morgan Nominees Second to C. & O. As Erie Holders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Erie Railroad report for 1936 to the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that nominees for J. P. Morgan & Co. are credited with holdings of Erie stock second in amount only to those held by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

On March 13, according to the report, the Morgan & Co. nominees held 169,200 common, 21,350 second preferred and 1540 first preferred shares of the Erie. The Virginia Transportation Corporation, a wholly owned C. & O. holding company, held 669,800 common, 31,095 second preferred and 151,405 first preferred stock of the Erie. A nominee for the New York Trust Company, which acts in a fiscal capacity for the C. & O., held 215,000 Erie common shares.

Other holdings of the Chesapeake & Ohio, with which it is not credited directly in the report, but which are held in the names of nominees, would bring its Erie holdings to 769,800 common, 60,195 second preferred and 151,405 first preferred stock.

Other large Erie stockholders follow:

	Common	2d Pf	1st Pf
*Gerdes & Co.	50,000	....	....
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	9,665	150	790
Fenner & Beane	3,578	2,795	3,130
Dunlevy Milbank	....	500	8,500
Paine, Webber & Co.	5,255	710	1,162
†Schmidt & Co.	3,570	500	3,820
George G. Mason	....	2,000	6,600
Albert W. Johnston	7,100	....	....
Whitehouse & Co.	6,600	100	365

*National City Bank. †Guaranty Trust Company.

Panhandle Eastern Has Big Earnings Revival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company and subsidiaries for 1936, in its annual report, just issued, shows a consolidated net income of $1,711,867 after interest, depreciation, amortization, federal income taxes and other expenses and charges. This profit contrasts with a net loss of $326,054 in 1935. Gross revenues of the company in 1936 amounted to $6,037,867, the largest in the company's history, and exceeded by 67 per cent the gross revenues of $3,611,865 for 1935.

Operating expenses, including federal, state and local taxes, aggregated $3,178,426, compared with $2,117,204 in the preceding year. Net operating revenues were $2,859,441, against $1,494,660 in 1935. Provision for retirements, depletion and amortization in 1936 came to $1,084,596, against $768,197 in 1935.

Fairchild's Orders Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Fairchild Aviation Corporation reports unfilled orders as of March 31 last of $1,147,502, compared with 599,744 a year ago.

Early Resumption Of Cotton Goods Activity Indicated

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Several spurts of activity in primary cotton gray goods markets during the last week were generally interpreted as indicating an early resumption of volume demand for cotton gray goods, although the actual sales for the week did not total much beyond the previous week's figure, and were estimated to be in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 yards in the print cloth division where most of the week's activity occurred.

There was a decided lessening in second-hand offerings of resale yardage, and in some quarters the prices asked for such goods closely approached those quoted by mills for first-hand deliveries. These mills, however, were inclined to consolidate their position, and did little chasing after business.

Most of the coarse goods mills still have unfilled orders for the next three months at the present rate of production, and they seem content to mark time in their selling departments.

Novelty Goods Sought

In the fine goods section there was a somewhat different situation. These mills have not at any time had such large unfilled orders as the coarse goods mills. The fine goods market has been hit by another wave of second-hand offerings of combed lawns and broadcloths at prices ⅛ to ⅜ cent less than the mill quotations. This brought a realignment of many other fine goods prices, and the general movement to slightly lower levels ended any budding disposition to place new sizable contracts. There was a good deal of talk in the market about fine goods manufacturers slowing down production materially in the near future.

In the fine goods section there was marked increase in the interest in novelties and fancies, and considerable business was done in the arranging for strike-off yardage preparatory to making up next season's line of fancy patterns.

Sales of combed lawns were reported at 8½ to 8⅝ cents for 9-yard 76x72s, although they were only put through with second-hand yardage involved. The mills quoted 8¾ cents as minimum but did not get much business. Sales of first-hand 72x68s were made at the 8½-cent level. The 40-inch 8.50 yard 88x80 lawns sold at 9½ to 9⅝ cents in second hands but first hands were quoting 9¾ cents and holding firmly.

More or less fill-in business was done in small lots of combed voiles, dimities, organdies and some finer pongees. The uptown dress trade was offering out substantial quantities of combed marquisette, believing the drapery trade would be likely to buy at this time. Comparatively little business developed, however.

Prints Fairly Busy

In the coarse goods section much attention was given to the continued reports of heavy cotton goods buying by the general public at retail. Stocks in retail channels are said to be much depleted and resort to jobbers and wholesalers has sometimes failed to find adequate stocks. Already the demand for colored yarn goods is said to exceed the amount presently available for shipment. Consequently prices on denims, coverts, chambrays and colored tickings are being held very firm, despite the quiet trading.

In the print cloth division sales early in the week centered on the 39-inch, 4.75 yard, 68x72s which moved in some volume at 8 cents for deliveries beginning about midsummer and extending into the fall, and at 8¼ cents for spots and nearby yardage. The four-yard, 80x80s, sold in a limited way at 9⅛ cents for second hand goods for spot delivery, and at 9¼ cents for first hands for forward delivery. Some sales of 38½-inch, 6.25-yard. 60x48s were reported at 6 cents for summer deliveries. There was sizable trading in 38½-inch, 5.35-yard, 64x60s at 7 cents, but most second hand goods was involved. Narrow goods moved in limited volume, and occasionally at somewhat lower prices.

Gay Re-elected Head N. Y. Stock Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Members of the New York Stock Exchange have reelected Charles R. Gay, president. At the same time the exchange went through the formality of electing a treasurer, 10 members of the governing committee and a trustee of the gratuity fund.

There was no opposition and the election resolved itself into a popularity contest, the members amusing themselves by striking out the names of the less popular nominees. In all, 659 votes were cast, or about 48 per cent of those eligible.

Those elected, besides Mr. Gay, were Benjamin H. Brinton, treasurer; Alpheus C. Beane, E. Burd Grubb, Charles B. Harding, Frank R. Hope, Walter L. Johnson, Harry H. Moore, John Rutherford, Jacob C. Stone, Edward T. H. Talmage and Robert F. Whitmer Jr., members of the governing committee for terms of four years; Thomas H. Gammack and Robert Vose White, governing members for terms of four years, and William B. Potts, trustee of the gratuity fund for a term of five years.

Columbia Pictures Prospers

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Pictures Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1937, consolidated net income of $559,583, before undistributed profits taxes, equal after preferred dividends, to $1.61 a share on 316,358 shares of common. This compares with $177,306 or 45 cents a share on 280,413 common shares outstanding in the March, 1936, quarter.

Board Says Major Rise in Costs Not Yet Passed On to Consumer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 11—In its usual cool and dispassionate manner, the Federal Reserve Board, in its current bulletin, published a comprehensive survey of recovery, notably in the United States, but with attention to the rest of the world. The survey reveals the full scope of rising prices, but indicates that major costs have not yet been passed on to consumers.

Shoes are a good place to begin. Probably shoes represent prosperity to more human beings than any other single commodity. Anyway, shoe production in the United States in recent months has been the largest on record; hides and skins have gone up 22 per cent since last autumn, and leather products generally stand at the top of the wholesale price index, at 104 per cent of 1926. But shoes themselves have only gone up 4 per cent since last autumn, showing that prices to consumers have been lagging behind wholesale levels. Clothing, another good indicator of consumers' goods, also lags in retail price behind the zooming wholesale index on textile yarns and fabrics.

Steep Rise in Japan

Prices all over the world started upward steeply in October, 1936. But the steepest climb of all was marked in Japan, where prices are now 10 per cent above the 1929 level and where the decline in exchange value of the currency has gone farthest. The rise in England and Sweden, taken as two typical sterling-area countries, says the Federal Reserve Bulletin, "has been less rapid but in both countries the price level of industrial raw materials and semi-manufacturers is now as high as in December, 1929, and wholesale prices in general are at levels, relative to the predepression period, well above those in the former gold-bloc countries."

Prices in the gold-bloc countries, taking France, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, have also gone upward since the depreciation of their currencies in September, 1936. French prices went up more gradually, having begun to rise for internal reasons in the summer of 1935. But French prices stand today at a level 50 per cent above that which obtained a year ago.

In the happiest position, however, are the raw material countries, whose exports have been expanding since 1933, and now enjoy greatly increased prices. "Most of these countries," say the Federal Reserve experts, "have used their increased purchasing power to enlarge their purchases of manufactured goods in world markets, and some have been enabled to make reductions in their outstanding foreign indebtedness. To some extent reserves of gold and foreign exchange have been strengthened and free exchange markets widened. As a group these countries appear to be in a considerably better international position today than at any time within the past seven years."

Domestic Demand Leads

Copper is the hero—or villain—of American wholesale prices. Starting last October at 9¾ cents a pound, from a depression low of 5 cents, it went to 17 cents at the end of March and dropped back to 14 cents in April. Similar declines in zinc, tin, and lead were marked in mid-March.

Iron and steel are in a more solid position, but the Federal Reserve Bulletin vouches for the fact that although armaments have made a substantial demand, "the bulk of the demand has been from domestic consumers, with a rising volume of orders from the machinery industry, the railroads, the automobile industry, and many other sources.

By October, steel output had increased to 77 per cent of capacity and prices of finished steel, scrap, and coke had also advanced. By March output was at 88 per cent of capacity, prices of scrap and finished steel had increased further. . . . In April, production continued to expand but prices of scrap declined and announcement was made that steel prices for third-quarter delivery would be unchanged.

Farm products have not increased so sharply in price as other commodities, having responded earlier to drought conditions, processing taxes, crop restrictions, and other factors.

Costs' Rise Not Uniform

Stocks of cotton have moved downward, with the price going up to 14¾ cents a pound at the end of March and dropping back in April. Government agencies have reduced their holdings from a maximum of 6,500,000 bales to 1,750,000 bales on April 22. Domestic stocks of wheat are at the lowest level since 1926, the total 1937 crop looks likely to be larger than domestic requirements but the rise in world prices is expected to make exports possible.

Costs of manufacture have not gone up uniformly, and although wages have risen and raw materials are up, in some lines the fuller utilization of plants has made possible a lower cost per unit. Average wage rates have risen higher than re-employment, in almost all lines. The increase in all industries is from 57.7 cents per hour in October, 1936, to 61.5 cents in March, 1937. The greatest increase has been in steel, where the industry as a whole went up 13 cents. Automobiles also saw a 14-cents-an-hour raise for workers.

Such is the statistical picture of national recovery, with its conflicting meaning to market baskets and pay envelopes.

News Notes—Northern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Sweden's Steel Output—The Swedish production of iron and steel in 1936 reached record levels for the third successive year. The steel mills have been working at capacity and are stated to be fully supplied with orders for many months ahead. Workers employed in the mills increased steadily in number each month throughout the year. Exports of steel in all forms are reported to have reached 310,500 metric tons in 1936, a record figure since the World War. Imports of steel products also surpassed the total for 1935.

Tourists to Sweden—Estimates indicate that United States tourist expenditures in Sweden during 1936 amounted to about $4,000,000, as compared with $2,500,000 in 1935. It is also estimated that 15,500 American travelers visited Sweden last year, as compared with 9700 in the preceding year.

Norwegian Cod Oil—Cod liver oil quotations in Norway have declined only slightly despite the excellent outlook for fisheries in the Lofton and Finmark districts, due, it is reported, to shortage of stocks. United States imports of cod liver oil shattered all records in 1936, reaching a total of 5,790,000 gallons, valued at $3,547,000, against 4,600,000 gallons, valued at $3,000,000 in 1935. Demand for poultry and industrial cod liver oils continues brisk.

Lithuania Wants Steel—Within recent weeks a demand for American iron and steel products has developed in Lithuania. This demand has chiefly been brought about by delays which have been experienced in obtaining deliveries from Belgium and the United Kingdom, which, up to the present time, have been the outstanding suppliers to that market. About 40,000 metric tons of all varieties of iron and steel used in the manufacture of a complete line of "hardware" are now consumed annually by the Lithuanian metal industry. Imports in 1936, however, totaled 42,496 metric tons, compared with 31,772 in 1935.

Latvian Subsidies—Special prices to farmers for various types of agricultural machinery, including tractors, have been fixed by the Latvian Government, which will pay a subsidy to the importer or producer. The machinery will probably be supplied to the farmers by the new Central Co-operative Organization known as "Turiba," at prices established by the Government. The subsidy applies to machinery manufactured in Latvia regardless of the date of production, on imported goods after Sept. 28, 1936.

Dry Dock for Finland—The opening of Finland's third and largest dry dock at Abo is of importance, since the port of Helsingfors, which until now has been the only port with docking facilities, is icebound for weeks during the severe winter. The new dock is 500 feet long, 76 feet wide, and, with 26 feet of water on the sill, will be open to navigation throughout the entire year. The total cost of the dry dock amounts to $530,000. The Crichton-Vulcan shipbuilding concern has obtained a 50-year lease to the dock.

Belgium's Steel Trade—The Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg imported 342,052 metric tons of iron and steel products during 1936 against 239,194 tons in 1935. The bulk of the 100,000-ton gain is attributed to higher imports of pig iron and ferro-alloys. It is reported that there is no ferro-alloy output in Belgium. There was a marked increase in pig iron imports from the Soviet, the total advancing from 12,000 tons in 1935 to more than 65,000 tons in 1936.

Belgian Glass Exports—Exports of glass from Belgium in 1936 recorded a volume increase but a value decline compared with 1935. Foreign shipments of window glass totaled 141,901 tons, valued at $7,590,000 in 1936, against 134,589 tons, valued at $7,960,000 in 1935. Exports of plate glass amounted to 26,533 tons, valued at $5,612,000 in 1936, against 26,254 tons valued at $5,680,000 in 1935.

Netherlands Trade Pact—A commercial agreement between the Netherlands and Argentina was signed at Buenos Aires April 20, subject to ratification by the Netherlands Government. The pact includes import duty reductions by Argentina on radio sets and amplifying apparatus, welding rods, cotton blankets and certain foods. Argentina will also permit the importation of preserved eggs from the Netherlands. The Netherlands has granted import quotas or increased existing import quotas on Argentine meat and packing house products, frozen ducks and fresh pears and grapes.

Netherlands Wants Machinery—Many operators and managers of milk and dairy plants in the Netherlands are expressing interest in American machinery These men are of the opinion that the dairy equipment used in the United States at present is more up to date and efficient than European-made machinery. The lines which would be of particular interest for the Netherlands market are cream separators, pasteurizers, milk pumps, bottle-filling machines and aluminum bottle-capping machines. The Netherlands is relatively one of the most important dairy and milk-producing countries of the world.

Du Pont Showed Income in 1929 Of $36,549,637

NEW YORK (AP)—In the summer months before the 1929 Wall Street panic, when the "bulls" were in control of the stock market, Pierre S. du Pont was a "bear" and was a heavy seller of securities.

This was brought out in the hearing of the income tax case against Mr. du Pont and his close business associate, John J. Raskob, from whom the Government seeks to collect a total of approximately $1,800,000 in alleged deficiency taxes for 1929.

Mason B. Leming, special attorney for the Bureau of Internal Revenue and chief of Government counsel in the tax case, introduced into evidence a memorandum from the elderly du Pont to his secretary, Frank McHugh, dated June 25, 1929.

It reads:

"Dear Frank:

"I have been thinking of selling more General Motors common but had not made up my mind to do so until I talked with JJR this afternoon.

"If the stock goes to 76, let out 200,000 shares which will leave about 100,000. Place money on call, preferably with Morgan and Company or other banks than the Bankers Trust Company so as to divide total."

The initials in the letter referred to Mr. Raskob, and when Mr. Leming was asked by Richard L. Disney, of the U. S. Board of Tax Appeals, who is hearing the case, for what purpose the letter was introduced, the Government attorney said:

"This is just another item showing the close relationship between Mr. du Pont and Mr. Raskob."

Mr. Leming has introduced much evidence to show the close association between Mr. Raskob and Mr. du Pont. He charges that they acted with "mutual intent' in a series of cross-sales of stock after the crash. As a result of these sales, du Pont and Raskob deducted losses.

Even after losses from the panic, du Pont had an income for 1929 of $39,549,637.33.

This was shown in his return for that year, filed into evidence with the 1930 return. While du Pont had a loss in ordinary income for 1929 totalling $971,656.50, his capital gains totaled $36,521,293.83 leaving a taxable balance of $36,549,637.33. On this du Pont paid a tax of $4,433,709.

The Government seeks an additional $617,316.

The huge income for 1929 was not represented in dividends and interest received, but by the great appreciation in securities held by du Pont.

In 1930, with the depression, the item of capital gains was nil and du Pont paid a tax of only $21,118.

For 1930, du Pont's return showed salary and directors' fees totalling $27,148.15, interest on bank deposits of $652,893.31, rents and royalties of $4620 and dividends of $1,454,647.95. Against this was a loss of $116,701.13 in stock sales, making his net taxable income $2,022,608.28. From this there was a deduction of $898,736.58 for interest paid and $894,246.73 for taxes paid.

Niagara Hudson Net Rises First Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Niagara Hudson Power Corporation reports for the three months ended March 31 a net income, after interest, depreciation, operating expenses, Federal income taxes and other charges, of $3,378,630, which after preferred dividend requirements, was equal to 32 cents a common share outstanding during the period. This compares with an adjusted net income of $1,505,266 in the first quarter of 1936. Gross revenues of the system during the period aggregated $22,273,239, against $19,926,758 in the March quarter of last year.

For the year ended March 31, the system showed a net income, after all expenses and charges, but before provision for surtax on undistributed profits, of $7,828,790, equivalent, after preferred dividend requirements, to 83 cents a common share. This compares with an adjusted net of $4,207,116 in the 12 months ended March 31, 1936.

Commercial Auto Sales Set Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

During the month of March new truck and commercial car sales totaled 60,265, a new high for that month, according to final registration figures of R. L. Polk & Company. This compares with 52,428 in March, 1936, and 41,815 in February, 1937.

New passenger car sales in April are estimated at 400,000 on returns from the first few states. This would compare with 398,000 in April, 1936, and 365,319 in March, 1937.

Farm Income Seen Rising About 10 P. C. In 1937 Above 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A substantial increase in farm income of between $750,000,000 and $1,000,000,000, or about 10 per cent, is estimated by Brookmire Economic Service for this year over 1936.

This, continues the report, if it eventuates, will bring farm purchasing power to the highest relative level since the World War and stimulate industrial activity and corporate profits.

Major crops are expected to be much larger than last year's drought-shriveled production. While this may cause some easing in prices, total money received for the larger crops should greatly exceed 1936 results. In addition, various Government benefits paid to farmers are also considerably larger than during the last year.

Farm income represents about 12 per cent of total national income, the report continues, and as the farmers are consumers, but not producers, of industrial products, their purchases represent "outside" demand. In consequence, higher farm income is stimulating to industrial activity and corporate profits, but obviously, the importance of farm buying is much greater to some lines of business than to others.

According to the report, lines of business which will be most importantly affected are agricultural machinery and mail-order companies. Other lines to be stimulated are the railroads which mainly serve farm areas, fertilizer companies, automotive, radio, building supply, and household equipment companies.

Ohio Oil Company First Quarter Net Equals 40c a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the first quarter of this year the Ohio Oil Company showed a net profit of $3,471,629, after deductions for depreciation, depletion, federal income taxes, minority interest and other charges. After dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred stock the profit is equivalent to 40 cents each on 6,563,377 no-par shares of common stock. No provision was made for federal surtax on undistributed income. In the March quarter of last year, the company showed a profit of $2,255,139 after ordinary taxes and charges, but before federal income taxes.

Current assets, as of March 31, 1937, including $5,222,581 cash, $2,794,451 marketable bonds after reserve and $3,945,815 short-term notes, amounting to $39,217,546 and current liabilities of $5,696,691. This compares with cash of $5,208,779, marketable bonds, after reserve, of $2,979,569, short-term notes of $2,245,828, current assets of $37,137,874 and current liabilities of $3,416,163 on March 31, 1936. Inventories of crude oil and refined products totaled $19,208,990 and inventory of materials and supplies was $2,250,728, compared with $20,828,033 and $1,820,433, respectively, on March 31, last year.

Federal Estimate Of Winter Wheat Crop Is Reduced

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of Agriculture announces that this year's harvest of winter wheat, as indicated by conditions on May 1, would be 654,295,000 bushels. A month ago 656,019,000 were indicated.

Last year's crop was 519,013,000. The 1928-32 average was 623,220,000.

Indicated production of rye this year was 42,913,000 bushels, compared with 25,554,000 last year, and 58,597,000 bushels in 1935.

The condition of the Winter wheat crop on May 1 was 77.4 per cent of a normal, compared with 73.8 a month ago, 67.0 a year ago, and 81.2, the 1923-32 average on May 1.

Winter wheat acreage abandoned during the Winter represented 17.1 per cent of the 57,187,000 acres sown last Fall, leaving 47,410,000 acres for harvest. Last year's abandonment was 24.3 per cent of the 49,688,000 acres sown and the harvested acreage was 37,608,000. The average abandonment, 1923-32, was 12.6 per cent, the average acreage sown, 45,290,000; and the average acreage harvested, 39,724,000.

The condition of rye on May 1 was 78.4 per cent of a normal, compared with 71.4 a month ago, 74.3 a year ago, and 84.4, the 1923-32 average. The acreage for all purposes sown last Fall was 7,673,000 acres and the area remaining for harvest is 4,092,000, compared with 6,547,000 and 2,757,000 for last year's crop, and 6,312,000 and 4,141,000 for the 1935 crop.

The condition of hay on May 1 was 73 per cent of a normal, compared with 78.5 a year ago, and 83.1, the 1923-32 average.

Stocks of hay on farms on May 1 totaled 6,001,000 tons, or 8.6 per cent of last year's crop, compared with 13,724,000 tons, or 15.3 per cent, a year ago, and 9,720,000, or 11.8 the 1928-32 average.

The condition of pasture on May 1 was 69.3 per cent of normal, compared with 66 a month ago, 68.6 a year ago, and 79.4, the 1923-32 average.

The conditions of Winter wheat and rye on May 1 and the indicated production, in bushels, by principal producing states, were:

	Cond.	Ind. Yield
Wheat		
Pennsylvania	88	19,462,000
Ohio	82	46,531,000
Indiana	80	34,592,000
Illinois	77	42,686,000
Michigan	81	18,666,000
Iowa	83	16,560,000
Missouri	80	42,066,000
Nebraska	72	42,620,000
Kansas	75	162,388,000
Oklahoma	76	51,164,000
Texas	70	41,296,000
Idaho	80	13,224,000
Washington	74	16,708,000
Oregon	75	8,316,000
California	82	14,688,000
Rye		
Pennsylvania	84	1,215,000
Ohio	86	756,000
Indiana	85	2,244,000
Illinois	83	1,419,000
Michigan	82	1,840,000
Wisconsin	88	5,772,000
Minnesota	87	7,584,000
Iowa	89	2,250,000
North Dakota	59	6,248,000
South Dakota	77	5,166,000
Nebraska	71	2,691,000

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	May 15
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 5
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	June 10

Balance

A suitable balance is maintained among the various types of security held in trust funds under the supervision of this institution.

Trust Department

THE NATIONAL
Shawmut Bank
40 WATER STREET · BOSTON
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day	779,630
1937 vol. to date	199,356,520
1936 vol. to date	226,468,703

Advance in Rails Bolsters Market In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—After a quick drop at the opening, stock market leaders righted themselves today and retrieved losses of fractions to 2 or more points in many instances.

Rails and specialties attracted quick-turn traders who apparently decided moderate profits might be available because of the sharpness of yesterday's decline.

Bidding was different throughout and many issues were behind minus signs near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 800,000 shares.

There was no bidding rush, however, and the ticker tape was frequently at a standstill.

U. S. Steel led the morning dip, but received support in subsequent proceedings.

Numerous Rails Rise

Pointing higher most of the time were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Railway, Northern Pacific, Republic Steel, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, Chrysler, Yellow Truck, Texas Corp., Standard Oil of N. J., Electric Power & Light, American Telephone, Paramount, Loew's, Celanese, Container Corp. and National Supply.

J. I. Case was off more than 5 at the worst. Down smaller amounts also were Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Woolworth, Gimbel and Macy.

In a restricted area, or inclined to slip, were Bethlehem, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Consolidated Edison, North American, Western Union, Anaconda, American Smelting, General Electric, United and Boeing.

High Grade Bonds Firm

Top grade bonds maintained a firm grip on recent gains today, but the list generally was subjected to varying cross-currents.

Aiding the high-grade division was further evidence of passing of recent rising tendencies in short-term money rates in a slight cut in the rate on the weekly sales of Treasury bills. This contrasted with a steady advance in the rate on Treasury bills in recent months.

U. S. Government loans, however, lost momentum on the preceding rally, turning uneven with corporate issues. Losses were slight.

With yesterday's break in commodities picked up bonds more readily. Up fractions were Anaconda Copper 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chesapeake Corp. 5s, Bethlehem Steel 4½s, and Southern Railway 4s.

Small losses were recorded in National Dairy 3¾s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Western Union 5s and Goodyear 5s.

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Losses outweighed gains in most active shares on the curb exchange today but trading was slow.

In late dealings, declines of fractions to more than 2 points still showed in such issues as American Gas & Electric, Lake Shore Mines, Brazilian Light & Traction, Newmont Mining, Pan American Airways and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

However, yesterday's decline was followed by modest recoveries in Aluminum of America, Electric Bond & Share and United Gas.

Corn Leads Plunge In Chicago Grains

CHICAGO, May 11 (AP)—Sensational plunges of grain prices today with corn in the forefront were overcome to only a moderate extent in late dealings.

From a sheer 6-cent drop, corn rallied less than 2 cents. Wheat recovered only about a cent.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.94⅛	$4.93⅞	$8.2397
Cables	4.94⅜	4.93⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0443½	.0448⅜	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1688¼	§
Switz'l'd—franc	.2289	.2289¼	§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4022	.4021	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5500	.5492	§
Sweden—krona	.2548	.2546½	.4537
Norway—krone	.2483	.2482	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2206	.2206	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090¾	.0090⅝	.0220
Austria—schillg	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0348⅞	.0348⅞	§
Finland—flmn'k	.0218¼	.0218¼	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.01900	.01900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3030	.3045	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0635	.0650	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0519	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2612	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550	.5600	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2879	.2874	.8440
India—rupee	.3729	.3725	.6180
Java—florin	.5509	.5515	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3072	.3066	*
Shanghai—dol	.2994	.2990	*
Str. Stlmnts—dol	.5806	.5806	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.50125	.5025	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0025	1.0021	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The position of the Treasury May 8: Receipts, $17,646,610.74; expenditures, $25,995,248.50; balance, $1,703,516,337.05; customs receipts for the month, $13,439,354.60. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,220,662,304.92; expenditures, $6,465,176,646.12, including $2,434,335,527.55; excess of expenditures, $2,244,514,341.20; gross debt, $35,038,469,415.40, a decrease of $2,841,862.20; gold assets, $11,848,762,561.27, including $617,458,019.54 inactive gold.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Wool top futures closed barely steady, 9 to 22 lower.

	High	Low	Last
June	111.0	111.0	109.8b
July	112.0	111.0	110.5b
October	110.0	110.0	109.0b
March	110.5	110.0	109.6b

b—Bid.

Sugar Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
N Y July 3	2.49	2.49	2.40	2.40	—
World Sep 37 4	1.33½	1.33½	1.31	1.32	—.02
World Mar 38 4	1.33½	1.32½	1.31	1.31	—.02

Inactive issues (sales in 100s): Abbott Lab (1.60a) 1; Acme Stl (4) 1; Adams Exp (.55e) 7; Adams-Millis (2) 3; Addressog (.60g) 8; Advance Rume 2; Air Reduc (1a) 9; Air-Way El Ap 2; Air-Way El Ap pf 2; Alaska Jun (.60a) 1; Alleghany 12; Alleg pf xw 2; Alleg pf $30 ww 1; Alleg pf $40 ww 2; Alleg pr pf 2; Allen Indust (1) 2; Al Chem & Dye (6) 2; Allied Mills (2g) 12; Allied Strs (.20g) 9; Allied St pf (5) 4; Allis-Ch Mfg (½g) 18; Alpha P Cem (1) 2; Amal Lea 10; Amal Lea pf (3) 3; Amerada (2) 6; Am Ag Ch Del (1g) 5; Am Bank N (¼g) 3; Am Brake Shoe (2) 4; Am Can (4a) 10; Am Can pf (7) 1; Am Car & Fdry 8; Am Car & F pf (4g) 2; Am Ch & Cable (1g) 3; Am Ch & C pf (5) 1; Am Chicle (4a) 5; Am Colortype 2; Am Coml Alco 3; Am Crys Sug (2g) 2; Am Encaus Til 7; Am Europ 1; Am & For Pow 8; Am & FP $6 pf 3; Am & FP $7 pf 4; Am & FP 2pf 4; Am-Hawaii SS (1) 2; Am Hide & Lea 7; Am Hi & L pf (3) 1; Am Hom Pr (2.40a) 1; Am Ice 1; Am Ice pf (1½g) 1; Am Internat 4; Am Loco 5; Am Loco pf 1; Am M & Fdy (1½g) 3; Am M&Met (.30g) 1; Am Metal (¼g) 9; Am Met 6% pf (6) 2; Am Pow & Lt 23; Am P&L $6 pf (6) 3; Am P&L $5 pf (5) 4; Am R & St S (.60) 54; Am Roll M (1.20) 20; Am Safe Raz (2) 1; Am Seating 2; Am Sm & R (1½g) 20; Am Smelt pf (7) 2; Am Smelt Zpf (6) 14; Am Snuff (3a) 2; Am Stl Fdrs (1g) 35; Am Stores (2) 1; Am Sug Ref (2) 1; Am Sug pf (7) 1; Am Sum Tob (1) 3; Am Tel&Tel (9) 21; Am Tob (5) 1; Am Tob B (5) 5; Am Tob pf (6) 5; Am Type Fdrs 27; Am Wat Wks (.40g) 18; Am W W 1pf (6) 1; Am Woolen 3; Am Wool pf (1k) 1; Am Zinc L&S 9; Am Zinc L&S pf 1; Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g) 1; Anaconda (¾g) 104; Anac W&C (1½g) 1; Anchor Cap (.15g) 2; Andes Cop 1; A P W Paper 5; Arch-Dan-M (1g) 2; Armour Del pf (7) 1; Arm Ill (.35g) 55; Arm Ill pr pf (6) 2; Arm Ill pf (7) 1; Armstrong Ck (1g) 12; Arnold Const (3g) 1; Artloom 1; Assd Dry Gds 6; Assd DGd 1pf (6) 1; Assd DG 2pf (3½g) 1; Assoc Invest 1; Atch T & S F (2e) 55; Atchison pf (5) 3; Atl Cst Line 8; Atl G & W In 1; Atl G & W In pf 1; Atl Refin (1) 23; AtlRefin pf (4) 1; Atlas Corp (.80) 4; Atlas Corp pf (3) 2; Atlas Pow (1½g) 1; Atlas Tack (¼g) 1; Auburn Auto 3; Aust Nich 1; Aviation Corp 9

—B—

Baldwin Loc 2; Baldwin Loc asd 2; Bald Loc pf 1; Bald Loc pf asd 1; Balt & Ohio 36; Balt & O pf 4; Bang & Ar (2½) 1; Barber Co(¼g) 3; Barker Bros 1; Barnsdall (1) 18; Bayuk Cig (.18¾g) 1; Beatrice Cr (1g) 2; Beat Cr pfww (5) 1; Beech-Nut P (4a) 1; Belding-Hem (1) 5; Belg NR pf (3.24e) 1; Bendix Aviat (½g) 18; Benef Ind L (.95g) 3; Best & Co (2½a) 2; Beth Stl (1g) 58; Beth Stl 5% pf (1) 2; Beth Stl 7% pf (7) 2; Bigelow-San (1¼g) 1; Black & D (½g) 2; Blaw-Knox (.20g) 16; Boeing Airpl 6; Bohn Alum (3) 1; Borden (1.60) 10; Borg-Warner 43; Boston & Me 2; Botany C M A 2; Bridgept Brs (.60) 10; Briggs Mfg (½g) 6; Briggs & Str (3) 2; Bristol-My (2.40a) 5; Bklyn & Qu T 5; Bklyn & Q T pf (3) 3; Bklyn-Man T (2g) 27; Bklyn-M-T pf (6) 5; Bklyn Un G (1.90g) 4; Brown Shoe (3) 1; Brunswick-Bal 4; Bucyrus-Erie 4; Budd Mfg 8; Budd Mfg pf 1; Budd Wheel 3; Bullard Co (¼g) 14; Bulova Wtch (4a) 4; Burr Ad M (.80) 7; Bush Term 1; Bush T 7% deb 1; Butler Bros (.30g) 3; Butler Bro pf (1½) 6; Butte Cop & Z 3; Byers Co 8; Byron Jack (1½g) 2

—C—

Calif Pack (1½a) 5; Calif Pack pf (2½) 4; Callahan Z-Ld 8; Calum & Hec (¼g) 16; Campbell Wy (1) 2; Can D G Ale 11; Canad Pac 34; Cann Mills (½g) 1; Cap Adm A 3; Car & Gen (.05g) 5; Case (JI) 165; Caterpil Trac (2) 4; Celanese (¾g) 60; Celanese pr pf (7) 1; Celotex 1; Cent Aguir (1½a) 5; Cent Pdy 14; Cent RR NJ 1; Cent Violeta Sug 1; Cent Rib M (.20g) 1; Cerro de Pas (4) 6; Certain-teed 15; Champ P&F (1a) 1; Checker Cab 1; Ches & Ohio (2.80) 62; Ches & Ohio pf (4) 2; Ches Corp (3) 2; Chi & E Ill 1; Chi & E Ill pf 4; Chi & NW 21; Chi & NW pf 1; Chi Gt West 3; Chi Gt W pf 4; Chi Mail Or (1½a) 1; Chi M StP & P 5; Chi M StP & P pf 6; Chi Pneu T 16; Chi Pn T pf (⅞k) 2; Chi Rk Is & P 3; Chi RI & P-6% pf 6; Chi RI & P 7% pf 1; Chi Yell Cab (2) 1; Chick Cot Oil 2; Childs Co 7; Chrysler (3½g) 71

—D—

Davega Strs (1¼) 1; Davega Strspf (1e) 2; Deere & Co 3; Deere & Co pf (1.40) 4; Deisel-Wm-Gil (1a) 2; Del & Hud 3; Del Lack & W 10; Den & Rio GW pf 1; Detroit Ed (4a) 5; Devoe & R A (3a) 1; Diam Mat (1a) 4; Diam M pf (1½a) 1; Diam T Mot 2; Dist Corp-Seag 5; Dis Cp-S pf ww (5) 1; Dixie-Vortex (1½) 1; Doehler Die C (½g) 6; Dome Mines (2a) 13; Dominion Strs 2; Douglas Airc 14; Dresser A (3e) 2; Dresser B (1e) 2; Dul SS & A 1; Dul SS & A pf 2; Dunhill Int 1; Duplan Silk (1) 2; du Pont de N (¾g) 5; du Pont deb (6) 3

—E—

Eastern Roll 1; Eastmn Kod (6) 4; Eaton Mfg (1g) 8; Elgin Natl Watch 1; El Paso N Gs (1.60) 3; El Mus (.18e) 5; El Auto L (.60g) 5; El Boat 10; El Pow & Lt 49; El P&L $6 pf 3; El P&L pf 2; El Stor Bat (2) 1; Elk Horn Coal 3; Elk Horn C pf 4; Endicott-Jn (3) 2; Eng Pub Svc 2; Eng PS $5 pf (3¾k) 1; Eng PS pf ww (4½k) 1; Eng PS $6 pf (4½k) 1; Equit Off Bldg 5; Erie RR 12; Erie Ind 3; Erie 2pf 5; Eureka Vac C (.80) 1; Evans Prod (1) 3; Exchange Buff 2

—F—

Fairbanks M (1a) 3; Fairbanks M pf (6) 1; Fajardo Sug (2g) 1; Fed Lt & Trac 2; Fed Mng & Sm 1; Fd M&S pf (29¾k) 1; Fed Mot (.10g) 4; Fed Screw 1; Fed Wat Svc A 1; Federat D St (1g) 1; Fed D St pf (4¾) 1; Fid P F Ins^(1.60a) 5; Firestone T&R (1g) 4; First T&R pf (6) 1; First Nat Strs (2½) 2; Flintkote (1) 5; Florence Stov (½g) 1; Florsheim Sh A (2) 1; Follansbee 1; Food Mach (1) 1; Foster Wheel 5; Francisco Sug 5; Freeport Sul (1) 5

—G—

Gabriel A 4; Gar Wood Ind 5; Gen Am Inv 2; Gen Am Inv pf (6) 1; Gen Am Trans (3e) 2; Gen Bak (.60a) 9; Gen Bronze 3; Gen Cable 1; Gen Cable A 1; Gen Cable pf 3; Gen Cigar (4) 1; Gen Elec (.40g) 62; Gen Foods (2) 12; Gen G & El A 23; Gen Mills (3) 4; Gen Mot (1¾g) 174; Gen Mot pf (5) 1; Gen Out Adv 14; Gen Out Adv A 1; Gen Print Ink 5; Gen Pub Svc 8; Gen Ry Sig (1) 5; Gen Real & Ut 19; Gen Real & U pf 4; Gen Refrac (3¼e) 6; Gen The Eq (¼g) 4; Gen Time In (1a) 3; Gillette (½g) 10; Gillette pf (5) 1; Gimbel Bros 29; Gimbel Bros pf (6) 1; Glidden Co (2) 6; Glidn cv pf (2¼) 1; Gobel 3; Goebel Brw (.20a) 5; Goodrich (½g) 51; Goodrich pf (5) 4; Goodyr T&R (1g) 48; Goodyr T&R pf (5) 3; Goodyr T 2pf (7) 2; Goth Silk H 3; Graham-Paige 21; Granby Con M 6; Grand Union 3; Grand Un pf (¾k) 1; Gran C Stl (1) 6; Grant (WT) (1.40a) 7; Gt No Ir Or ct (¾g) 3; Gt No Ry pf 59; Gt W Sug (2.40a) 3; Green (HL) (1.80a) 4; Greyhound (.80) 9; Greyhnd pf (.55) 4; Guantan Sug 7; Gulf Mob & N 1; Gulf M & N pf 1; Gulf Sta Stl 1

—H—

Hack Watr (¾g) 1; Hall Print 2; Hamil Wtch (.65g) 1; Harb-Walk (1g) 4; Hat Corp A (.40g) 1; Hayes Body 6; Hazel-Atl Gl (5a) 3; Hecker Prod (.60) 8; Helme (GW) (5a) 1

Hercules Mot (1) 1; Hercules Pw (1½g) 1; Hershey Choc (3) 1; Hersh cv pf (4a) 1; Hiram Walk (2) 3; Hiram Walk pf (1) 3; Holland F 3; Hollander (1) 4; Holly Sug (2g) 5; Hood-Her A (2½) 1; Houd-Her B (1½) 5; Household Fin (4) 2; Household F pf (5) 1; Houston Oil 41; Howe Sound (3a) 5; Hudson & Man 1; Hudson & M pf 3; Hudson Mot 17; Hupp Mot 16

—I—

Illinois Cent 22; Ill Cent pf 2; Ind Refin 9; Indust Ray (2) 14; Inger Rand (1½g) 4; Inland Stl (2½g) 3; Inspirat Cop 7; Insuransh ct (.10g) 1; Interb Rap T 2; Interchem Corp (2) 2; Intercon Rub 1; Interlake Ir 35; Int Agricul 6; Int Agr pr pf 3; Int Bus Ma (6a) 5; Int Harvest (2½) 14; Int Harv pf (7) 1; Int Hydro-El A 6; Int Mer Mar 7; Int Mining (.15g) 3; Int Nick Can (1g) 78; Int Nk C pf (7) 1; Int Pap & P A 15; Int Pap & P B 4; Int Pap/& P C 20; Int Paper 62; Int Print Ink (2) 4; Int Salt (1½) 1; Int Shoe (2) 1; Int Silver 3; Int Tel&Tel 27; Interst D St (2¼g) 2; Intertype (.30g) 3; Island Crk C (2) 3

—J—

Jewel Tea (4) 3; Johns-Man (3) 6

—K—

Kalam Stove (½g) 1; Kan City Sou 8; Kan City Sou pf 3; Kaufmnn Dpt (.80g) 1; Kayser (J) (1g) 2; Kel-Hay Wh A 9; Kel-Hay Wh B 1; Kennecott (½g) 40; Keystone S&W (.60) 7; Kimberly-Cl (1) 6; Kinney (G R) 1; Kresge (SS) (.30g) 4; Kresge Dep Strs 1; Kres (SH) (1.60) 17; Kroger Gr (1.60) 6

—L—

Lambert (2) 2; Lane Bryant 1; Lee Rub & T (½) 5; Lehigh P C (1½) 2; Lehigh Val C 1; Lehigh V C pf 1; Lehigh Val RR 2; Lehman Corp (3a) 2; Lehn & Fink (⅜g) 8; Lerner Strs (2a) 2; Lib-O F Gl (1½g) 7; Libby McN & Lib 7; Life Savers (1.60) 2; Lig & Myers (4a) 2; Lig & My B (4a) 15; Ligg & My pf (7) 2; Lily Tul C (1½) 7; Lima Loco 7; Link Belt (2) 1; Liq Carb (2.60) 1; Loew's (2a) 35; Loew's 1pf (6½) 2; Loft 19; Lone Star C (¾g) 3; Long-Bell A 4; Loose-Wil Bis (2) 2; Lorillard-(P) (1.20) 9; Louisv & Nash (2½g) 2; Ludlum Stl (½g) 2

—M—

MacAnd & F (2a) 1; Mack Trucks (1) 4; Macy (R H) (2a) 18; Mad Sq G (.95g) 4; Magma Cop (½g) 4; Manati Sug 1; Manati Sug ct 5; Mandel Bros (1g) 3; Manh Ry mod gtd 4; Manh Shirt (1) 3; Maracaibo Oil 4; Marine Midl (.40a) 10; Marlin-Rock (2) 1; Marsh Field 7; Martin, Glenn 4; Martin-Parry 2; Masonite (1a) 1; Math Alkali (1½) 1; May Dep Strs (3a) 1; Maytag 1; Maytag pf ww (3) 1; McCall (2) 4; McCrory Strs 4; McCrory Strs pf (6) 1; McCraw Elec (2a) 1; McGraw-H (.27½g) 2; McIntyre Porc (2) 15; McKeesport T (2g) 2; McKess & Rob (½) 13; McK & Rob pf (3) 11; McLellan St (¾g) 1; Mead Corp 7; Melville Shoe (5) 2; Mengel 4; Mesta Mach (1¾g) 3; Miami Cop 7; Mid-Cont Pet (½g) 10; Midland Stl (2) 2; Minn-Honey (2) 5; Minn-Mol Imp 7; Minn-M Imp pf 3; Minn StP & SSM 4; Minn StP & SSM pf 2; Mission Corp 4; Mo-Kan-T 9; Mo-Kan-T pf 15; Mo Pac 4; Mo Pac pf 1; Mohawk Cpt (1.20) 2; Monsanto Chem (1g) 5; Montg Ward (2a) 44; Morrell & Co (2.40) 1; Mother Lode 250; Motor Prod (½g) 1; Motor Wheel (1.60) 10; Mueller Brass (1a) 1; Mullins Mfg B 1; Munsingwear (3) 1; Murphy (1.45g) 2; Murray Corp 7; Myers & Bro (1g) 2

—N—

Nash-Kelv (1) 16; Nat Acme 6; Nat Aviation 2; Nat Bisc (1.60) 21; Nat Bisc pf (7) *1; Nat Bond & I (1.44) 1; Nat B&I pf ww (5) 2; Nat Cash R (½g) 5; Nat Dairy P (.30g) 15; Nat Dent Strs 5; Nat Distill (2) 11; Nat Gypsum 3; Nat En & Stpg (2) 1; Nat Lead (½) 6; Nat Lead pf A (7) 1; Nat Malt&Stl C (½g) 2; Nat Pow&Lt (.80) 13; Nat Ry Mex 1pf 1; Nat Ry Mex 2pf 1; Nat Stl (⅝g) 9; Nat Supply 12; Nat Sup pf (3¾k) 1; Nat Tea (.80) 3; Natomas (.80) 1; Neisner Bros (2) 1; Newberry (JJ) (2.40) 2; Newpt Indus (½g) 81; NY Air Br (1g) 2; NY Central 156; NY Chi & StL 3; NY Chi & StL pf 1; NY Omnibus 19; NY Omnib pur war 6; NY Investors 2; NY NH & H 7; NY NH pf 5; NY Ont & W 1; NY Rys pf 2; NY Rys pf st 5; NY Shipbldg 1; Norfolk & W (10) 1; Norfolk Sou 3; No Am Aviat 20; North Am (.30g) 27; North Am pf (3) 1; No Am Ed pf (6) 2

Northern Pac 87; Norwalk T & R 8

—O—

Ohio Oil (½g) 68; Oliver Farm 3; Omnibus 7; Omnibus pf (8) 1; Oppenheim Coll 2; Otis Elev (.60) 22; Otis Stl 10; Otis Stl 1pf (5½) 1; Otis Stl pr pf (7) 1; Outbd M&M (¾g) 1; Owns-Ill Gl n (¾g) 5

—P—Q—

Pac Am Fish (1.20) 1; Pac Fi Cp Cal (1.80) 2; Pac G & El (2) 14; Pac Ltg (3) 3; Pac Mills (½g) 2; Pac West Oil (.65e) 3; Packd Mot (.15g) 53; Pan-Am Pet 2; Panhand P & R 10; Paraffine (1g) 2; Paraffine pf (4) 3; Param Pict 150; Param Pic 1pf (6) 8; Param Pic 2pf (.60) 5; Park & Til (2) 1; Park Utah 23; Parke Davis (1g) 4; Parkr Rust-P (1½a) 2; Parmelee Trans 2; Pathe Film 3; Patino Min 6; Peerless Corp 2; Penick & Ford (3) 6; Penney (J C) (1g) 6; Penn C & C 2; Penn-Dix Cem 7; Penn-Dix pf A 1; Penn Gl Sand ct 1; Penn RR (2e) 23; Peoples Drug (1a) 1; Peoples G L & C 3; Peoria & East 2; Pere Marq 2; Pere Marq pf 1; Pere M pr pf 1; Petro Corp (.40g) 2; Pfeiffer Brew (.60g) 10; Phelps Dodge (.80g) 12; Phila Co 6% pf (3) 2; Phila Co pf (6) 1; Phila R C & I 17; Philip Morris (3¾g) 3; Phillips Jones 1; Phillips Pet (2a) 27; Phoenix Hos 1; Pierce Oil pf 1; Pills Flour (1.60) 3; Pitt Coal 1; Pitt Coal pf 1; Pitt Scr & B (.15g) 8; Pitt Stl 1; Pitt T Coal 1; Pitt United 2; Pittston Co 1; Plym Oil (.35g) 18; Pond Crk Poc (2) 1; Poor & Co B 3; Porto R-Am T A 1; Porto R-Am T B 1; Postal T & C pf 1; Pressed Stl Car 7; Press Stl C 1pf (¼) 1; Prr Stl Car 2pf (2½) 1; Procter & G (2a) 17; Pub Svc NJ (2.60) 22; Pub S NJ 8% pf (8) 1; Pub S NJ 7% pf (7) 1; Pub S NJ 6% pf (6) 1; Pub S NJ 5% pf (5) 2; Pub S El&G pf (5) 1; Pullman (1½) 1; Pure Oil 18; Pure Oil 6% pf (8) 2; Purity Bak (.30g) 8; Quakr St Oil (.45g) 10

—R—

Radio 72; Radio cv pf (3½) 1; Radio-Keith-O 32; Raybest-Man (1½) 3; Reading Co (2) 1; Read 1pf (2) 1; Read 2pf (2) 1; Real Silk 1; Reis & Co 1; Reis 1 pf 1; Reliable Strs (1) 1; Reliance Mfg (.60a) 1; Rem Rand (.60a) 16; Rem R pf ww (4½) 1; Reo Mot 9; Repub Stl 106; Rep Stl cv pf (1½k) 1; Rep Stl pf A (6) 4; Revere C & Br 6; Rey Tob A (3) 1; Rey Tob B (3) 21; Rhine-West E 1; Ritter Dent (¼g) 1; Roan Ant Cp (1.12e) 1; Ruberoid (1.80) 2; Rutland pf 3

—S—

Safeway Strs (2) 4; St Jos Lead (½g) 18; St.-San F 2; StL-San F pf 1; Savage Arms (¾g) 6; Schenley Dist (3) 3; Schen Dist pf (5½) 2; Schlitz Ret 5; Schulte Ret 3; Seaboard Air 3; Seab Air pf 1; Seaboard Oil (1) 7; Seagrave 2; Sears Roeb (3) 25; Servel (1) 12; Sharon Stl (1.20) 1; Sharon Stl pf (5) 4; Sharp & Dohme 18; Shp & Doh pf (3½) 2; Shattuck (FG) (.60) 5; Shell Union 19; Shell Un pf (5½) 2; Silv K Coalit (.40g) 6; Simmons (½g) 21; Simms Pet 5; Skelly Oil (½g) 6; Skelly O pf (6) 6; Smith (A O) 8; Smith & Cor T (1a) 2; Snider Pack (½g) 4; Socony-Vac (¼g) 114; Solv Am pf ww (5½) 1; Sou Am G&P (.10g) 19; So P R Sug (2) 3; Sou Cal Ed (1½a) 19; Sou Pac 48; Sou Ry 27; Sou Ry pf 8; Sou Ry M&O (4) 1; Spalding 3; Sparks With 4; Spear & Co 3; Spenc-Kell (1.60) 3; Sperry Cp (1e) 15; Spicer Mfg 2; Spiegel Inc (½g) 24; Spiegel Inc pf 1; Std Brands (.80) 54; Std Com Tob 11; Std Gas & El 10; Std G & E pf 6; Std Oil Cal (1a) 37; Std Oil Ind (1a) 22; Std Oil Kan 2; StdOil NJ (1a) 21; Starrett (LS) (1.40a) 2; Sterl Prod (3.80a) 1; Stewart-Warn (½a) 43; Stokely Bros (.95g) 1; Stone & Web 4; Studebaker 42; Sun Oil (1a) 4; Superheater (1) 3; Superior Oil 20; Superior Stl 4; Suth'land Pap (1.60) 1; Sweets Co 2; Swift & Co (1.20) 7; Swift Int (2) 9; Symn-Gould ww (.10g) 4; Symn-Gould xw (.10g) 2

—T—

Talcott Inc (.30g) 2; Telautograph (.60) 1; Tenn Corp 24; Tex & Pac Ry 1; Tex Corp (2) 2; Tex Corp rcts 5; Tex Gulf Prod 19; Tex Gulf Sul (½g) 7; Tex Pac C&O (.40) 1; Tex Pac L Tr 13; Thatcher (¼g) 1; Thatch cv pf (3.60) 3; The Fair 1; Thermoid 7; Third Ave 2; Thompsn (JR) (½) 5; Thompsn Pro (.40g) 5

Twin Coach (.15g) 8

—U—

Ulen & Co 5; Underwod-Ell (¾g) 7; Union Bag & P (2) 7; Union Carbi (1.60g) 15; Union Oil Cal (.55g) 10; Union Pac (6) 3; Union Pac pf (4) 2; Union Tk Car (1.60) 4; United Air Lines 27; United Aircr Corp 12; United Asphalt 1; United Am Bos 4; United Bis (1.60) 2; United Carbon (4) 6; United-Carr F (2) 1; United Corp 62; United Corp pf (3) 7; United Drug (¼g) 5; United Dyewood (1) 3; United El Coal 18; United Eng&Fdy (1g) 4; United Fruit (3) 1; United Gas Im (1) 29; United Gas I pf (5) 1; United Pap'bd (.30g) 7; US & For Sec 2; US & For S pf (6) 3; US Distrib 1; US Freight (1¾e) 4; US Gypsum (2) 1; US Hoff Mach 5; US Hoff M pf (2¾) 1; US Indus Alco 4; US Leather 5; US Leather A 4; US Lea pr pf (1¾k) 1; US Pipe (3) 1; US Real & Im 5; US Rubber 49; US Rub 1pf 11; US Smelt R (4g) 1; US Smelt pf (3½) 1; US Steel 195; US Steel pf (7) 1; US Tobacco (5a) 1; United Stirs A 4; United Strs pf 1; United Stockyds(½) 3; Univ Leaf Tob (3) 3; Util P & Lt A 3

—V—

Vadsco 3; Van Raalte (1⅜g) 1; Vanadium 16; Vick Chem (2a) 6; Va-Caro Chem 5; Va-C Chem 6% pf 3

—W—

Wabash Ry 1; Wabash pf A 4; Waldorf Sys (1.20) 2; Walgreen (2) 4; Walworth 42; Ward Bak A 1; Ward Bak B 5; Ward Bk pf (1¾k) 1; Warner Pict 36; Warner Pic pf 1; Warner-Quin 1; Warren Bros 11; Warren Br cv pf 1; Warren Fy & P (1) 2; Waukesha Mot (1) 1; Webster Eisen 4; Wesson O & S (½a) 3; Wess O & S pf (4) 6; West Mary 1; West Mary 2pf 8; West Pac 2; West Pac pf 11; West Un Tel (3) 31; Westingh Air (1) 6; Westvaco Chl (1) *1; Westvaco C pf (1½) 1; Wheeling Stl 1; Wheel Stl pf (1k) 1; White Mot 7; Whi Rk M Sp (1.40) 1; White Sew Mach 2; White Sew M pf 3; Wilcox O & G 1; Wilson & Co (½) 11; Wilson $6 pf (6) 1; Woolworth (2.40) 64; Worth P & M 6; Worth P & M pf B 2; Wrigley Jr (3a) 2

—Y—Z—

Yale & Towne(.60) 6; Yell Trk & C 155; Young S & W (3) 4; Youngst Sh&T (¾g) 24; Youngst S&T pf(5½) 1; Youngst S&T pf(5½) 1; Zenith Radio (1g) 6; Zonite Prod 1

RIGHTS

	Expire
Am Stl Fdrs	May 15
Hupp Motor	May 24
Murphy	May 10
Pfeiffer Br	May 13
Simmons	May 19
Un El Coal	May 14

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Inactive Stocks

Complete Sales

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
69	58	Abr & Straus (1g)	40	62	62	62	—5
100½	97	Ala & Vicks (6)	10	97	97	97	
110	103	Alleg & West (6)	10	103	103	103	Apr36
75½	59	Am Bank N pf (3)	10	62	62	62	—1
150	125	Am Br Sh pf (5¼)	50	132	132	132	+1¼
29	27	Am Coal	10	27	27	27	Apr 8
99¼	94½	Am Crys8 6% pf (6)	50	96	96	96	May 3
75	62	Am News (3)	30	64	63	63	—1
170	153	Am R & St S pf (7)	30	156	156	156	May 3
58	41	Am Ship Bldg (2)	30	50	49½	49½	— ½
148	133	Am Snuff pf (6)	50	133	133	133	—1¼
115	109½	Am Stl F pf (7)	1	111⅓	111⅓	111⅓	+ 1⅓
111	106	Anch Cap pf (6½)	10	110	109¾	110	May 3
121¼	116¾	Arch-D-M pf (7)	10	118¾	118¾	118¾	May 3
97¼	95	Artloom pf (7)	10	97	97	97	Mar25
106	96⅞	Assoc Inv pfww (5)	70	97	97	97	
133	113¾	Atlas Pow pf (5)	50	116	116	116	May 3
52½	39	Aust N pr A (5k)	10	39	39	39	May 3
110½	102	Bang & Ar pf (5)	60	100⅛	100⅜	100⅜	—1⅝
42	38	Barker pf (2¾)	20	38¾	38¾	38¾	May 3
114	111¾	Bayuk 1pf (7)	40	111⅝	111¾	111⅜	Apr19
43¼	40½	Beech Cr RR (2)	60	41½	41	41⅜	May 3
32½	28	Bloom'dale (.47½g)	10	28¼	28¼	28⅛	Apr30
94½	87	Blumenthal pf	50	86⅛	85⅝	85⅝	—1⅜
93	85¼	Bon Ami A (2g)	100	90	89	90	Apr29
117⅛	107½	Bon Ami B (1¼g)	40	45¼	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
107½	102	Bucy-E 7% pf (7)	10	107½	107½	107½	May 3
45¼	24¼	Bush T Bldg pf ct	20	30	30	30	—2½
91	72	Byers pf	40	72	72	72	— 1¼
61	55	Can Sou Ry (3)	10	55	55	55	May 3
52¼	50	Cap Adm pf A (3)	10	52	52	52	Apr26
102	101

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bonds Irregular—Curb List Is Uneven

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 4¼s '47-'52	115.16	115.16	115.16
42 3¼s '43-'45	106.4	105.30	106.1
10 4s '44-'54	111	110.31	111
15 3¼s '46-'56	109.13	109.13	109.13
3 3¾s '40-'43 June	105.18	105.18	105.18
1 3¾s '43-'47	106.14	106.14	106.14
85 3¾s 41½'43 Mch	106.25	106.25	106.25
22 3¼s '44-'46	106	105.28	106
10 3¼s '41	106.20	106.20	106.20
66 3s '51 '55	102.20	102.16	102.16
2 3¼s '46-'49	104.11	104.11	104.11
110 2¾s '55-'60	100.27	100.24	100.26
2 2¾s '45-'47	102.13	102.13	102.13
6 2¾s '46-'51	100.17	100.13	100.14
112 2¾s '51-'54	99.26	99.23	99.23
12 2¾s '56-'59	99.27	99.22	99.22
12 2½s '49-'53	97.23	97.21	97.23

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 '47	102.26	102.26	102.26
88 3s '49	102.6	102.4	102.5

Home Owners' Loan

12 3s A'52	101.28	101.25	101.25
126 2¾s '49	100.4	100.1	100.4
22 2¼s '42-'44	99.21	99.21	99.21

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Alleghany 5s '44	99¼	99¼	99¼
10 Alleghany 5s '49	93½	93¼	93¼
13 Alleghany 5s 50st	63⅞	63½	63⅞
1 Allied Strs 4½s 50	99	99	99
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97½	97½	97½
17 Am & For P 5s 2030	81	80⅜	81
11 Am IG Chem 5½s '49	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4 Am Int25½s '49	105⅜	105¼	105¼
31 Am T &T 5½s '43	113	112⅝	113
20 Am T & T 3¾s '56	97⅝	97⅜	97½
20 Am T & T 3¼s '61	98¼	98	98⅛
3 Am T Fdr cv 5½	144⅜	144⅜	144⅜
2 Am WW&E 6s '75	105½	105	105½
7 Anaconda C 4½s '50	103¾	105⅜	103⅜
12 Ang C Nitra deb '67	37	37	37
15 Ar Del 4s '57½	97⅜	97½	97½
26 Arm Del 4s '55	98	97¾	97¾
3 Arm 4½s '39	19-32	19-32	19-32
10 Armstrong C 4s '50	105	105	105
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	110	110	110
14 AT&SF 4s '95	109½	109½	109½
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	105⅜	105	105
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	110¾	110¾	110¾
4 Atl&Cha AL 5s '44	111	110⅞	110⅞
1 AC Line 1st 4s '52	103½	103	103
33 ACL cit 4s '52	94½	94¼	94¼
1 AC Line 5s '45	104½	104½	104½
3 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	45	45	45
12 Atl G&WI 5s '59	75	75	75
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	99⅜		99⅜
8 B&O 1st 5s '48	114¼	114	114¼
4 B&O rfg 5s '95	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 B&O 5s '96F	86	86	86
5 B&O 5s 2000 D	85¾	85¾	85¾
60 B&O 5s '60	76¾	76½	76¾
4 B&O 4s '48	106½	106½	106½
3 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	103½	103½	103½
2 B&O 5s SW '50	104½	104	104½
1 B&O 4s TC '59	92¾	92½	92½
16 Beth Stl 4½s '60	103⅞	103¾	103¾
41 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95½	95⅛	95¼
11 Boston&Me 5s '67	84¼	84	84¼
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1 Bkly City RR 5s '41	90	90	90
20 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	93	91½	93
3 Bkly Nn El 1st 5s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	119	119	119
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Buf & Alg 5s 2007	87	86¾	87
1 Bush Term 5s '55	62	62	62
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	112⅝	112½	112½
2 Can Nor ½s '46	124½	124½	124½
24 Can Pac 5s '54	108	106⅞	4067⅜
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	102¼	102	102¼
7 Can Pac 4s perp	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	20	20	20
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	80	80	80
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	100	99½	100
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108	108	108
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s '37	89½	89½	89½
4 Certain-td 5½s '48	87⅝	87½	87½
5 Champ P&F 4¾s '50	105½	105½	105½
102 Chesap Corp 5s '47	127	126½	126½
24 Ches Corp 5s '44	112	111½	111½
1 C & O 3½s '96D	97¼	97	97
6 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97	97	97
6 Chi & Alton 3s '49	57¼	57¼	57¼
4 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	116⅛	116	116
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
4 CB&Q gen 4s '58	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
4 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	109¼	109¼	109¼
10 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	38	38	38
34 Chic Gt West 4s '59	45¼	44⅞	44⅞
2 Chi L&L 6s '46	18¼	18¼	18¼
6 CMS&P 4½s '89 C	65	65	65
1 CMS&P 4½s '89 E	65	65	65
43 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	29½	29⅛	29½
105 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	10	9⅞	10
1 Chi & N W 6½s '36	50	50	50
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	44½	44½	44½
30 Chi & NW cv 4¼s '49	18⅞	18½	18½
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	28½	28½	28½
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	28½	28½	28½
4 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	12⅝	12¼	12¼
9 CRI&P 4s '88	37⅛	36¾	37
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 vt	18	17¾	18
2 CT Hts & SE rfg 5s '60	90½	90½	90½
18 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106⅜	106¼	106¼
9 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106¾	106	106

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	104	104	104
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102	102	102
5 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Childs Co 5s '43	89	88⅜	88⅜
1 Cinn G&E 3¼s 66	99⅜	99¼	99¼
4 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	103½	103½	103½
1 Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 CCC&StL5s'63 D 105	14-32		
18 CCC&StL 4½s '77	96	95	96
14 CCC&StL gen 4s '98	99½	99¼	99¼
2 Clev Cl Iron 4½s '50	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Clev & Pitts 3½s '50 D	105	105	105
2 Clev Un Ter 5½s '72	110⅛	110	110
8 Clev Un Ter 5s '73	106	105½	105⅝
6 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	103⅛	103⅛	103⅜
27 Colmbia G 5s 1961	101¼	100⅜	100⅜
8 Com'l Cred 3¼s '65	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
6 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s 51	102⅛	102	102
3 Con Coal Del 5s 60	70	70	70
4 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
3 Con Edis 3½s 56	103	103	103
2 Con Gas NY 4½s 51	107¼	107⅛	107¼
32 Con Oil 3½s 51	101⅜	101¼	101½
4 Consum Pow 3½s 70	101⅜	101¼	101¼
1 Consum Pow 3¾ 65	105½	105½	105½
2 Consum Pow 3½s 65	102½	102½	102½
1 Container 5s 43	102	102	102
7 Crown Cork 4s 50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
17 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	91	90¾	90¾
9 D & R G 4s 36	29¼	28½	28½
1 D & R G West 5s 55	17½	17½	17½
7 D & R G West 5s 78	26	26	26
6 Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
3 Det T Tun 4½s '61	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	55⅜	55⅛	55⅛
18 Duquesne L 4½s '65	104¾	104½	104½
10 El Auto Lite 4s '52	109⅜	108¾	108¾
15 Erie rfg 5s '67	81⅜	81	81¼
13 Erie rfg 5s '75	81	80½	80⅝
13 Erie cv 4s '53 A	86	86	86
3 Erie cv 4s '53 B	86	86	86
2 F banks Morse 4s '56	102	102	102
2 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	102⅛	102¾	102¾
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Gen Mot Acc'pt 3s '46	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
12 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100	100	100
5 Goodrich 6½ '45	105	105	105
5 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	100	100	100
16 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117½	117¼	117½
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	111	111	111
16 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	111¼	111¼	111¼
34 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	133	131	132½
34 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	109½	109½	109½
6 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	94	94	94
7 Gulf M & Ry 5s	97½	97½	97½
2 Gulf St Util 4s '66	101	101	101
5 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	103¼	103	103
5 Hiram Walker 4¼s '45	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102⅜	102½	102½
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	48	48	48
8 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	74½	74¼	74¼
79 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	31	30⅜	30⅜
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s2'70B	105	105	105
5 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	98½	98½	98½
5 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	86¾	86½	86½
1 Ill Cen 4s '51	86¾	86¾	86¾
11 Ill Cen 4s '53	82⅛	82	82
12 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	84½	84¼	84¼
4 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	78¼	78¼	78¼
18 Ind Un Ry 5s '65 B	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 Interb R Tr 7s '32	76	75⅞	76
1 Interb R Tr 4½s 2012 ct	75	74½	74½
19 Interb R Tr 5s '56	32	27	26½
3 Interb R Tr 6s '32 ct	23	23	23
67 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	73¾	73	73¾
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s666 ct	72	72	72
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	100½	100½	100½
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52	37	37	37
10 Int Hydro El 6s '44	76½	75¾	75¾
11 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	80½	79	79
1 Int Paper 6s '55	98½	98½	98½
3 Int Paper 5s '47	101½	101½	101½
12 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	82½	82	82½
17 Int T&T 4½s '52	66	65½	66
8 Int T&T 5s '55	69	68½	69
11 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	73¼	73¼	73¼
4 Jones&LoughSt4½s61	102¾	102½	102½
4 K C South 5s '50	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 K C South 3s '50	88	88	88
7 Kentuck Cen 4s '87	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Ky Ind T 4½s '61 st	102	102	102
12 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60⅜	60	60
11 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	60	59	60
3 Lac Gas 5s '39	92	91½	92
10 L S & M 3½s '97	100½	100½	100½
15 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	34¼	34	34
1 Leh C&N 4½s '65 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
13 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	96½	96	96½
2 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Lehigh Val-5s 2003	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
18 Leh Val 4½s 2003	65¼	64⅞	65⅛
6 Leh Val 4s 2003	61⅜	61	61
3 Loews 3½s '46	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
15 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	103½	103½	103½
2 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	93½	93½	93½
10 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	108	108	108
1 Louis & N& 4s 40	106	106	106
3 Louis & Nash 4¼s 2003	92	92	92
8 Manhat Ry 4s 90	37½	37	37½
10 Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	33½	33	33½
4 McKes & Rob 5½s 50	103¾	103¼	103¼
2 Mead Corp 6s 45 A	104½	104½	104½
20 Met Ed 4½s 68	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 MetWideSpn1 4s 38	13	13	13
10 MilElRvL 5s 61B	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Mil El Ry&L 5s 71	102⅜	102	102⅜
2 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	37¾	37¾	37¾
7 M & StL 4s 49	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
5 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	24¼	24¼	24¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	19¼	18½	19¼
2 M-K-Tex 5s 67	66½	66¼	66¼
2 M-K-T- 4½s 78	71	71	71
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	86	86	86
5 Mo Pac 5½s '49	15¾	15½	15¾
7 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	42¾	42½	42¾
25 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	43	42½	42½
6 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	42½	42½	42½
35 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	20¼	20	20¼
1 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	39¾	39¾	39¾
13 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	42½	42⅜	42⅜
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	39¼	39¼	39¼
2 Moh & Oh 5s '38	32½	32½	32½
2 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	90	90	90
10 Monongah Ry 4s '60	106½	106½	106½
13 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	103	103	103
20 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	95	94¾	94¾
3 Mor & Essex 5s '55	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
19 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	89⅞	89½	89⅝
5 Mor&Essex3½s2000	89¾	89⅛	89¾
25 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
5 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105	105	105
3 NtRyMex 4½s'57asd	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
10 Natl Steel 4s '65	105	104¾	105
4 N O t Nor 5s '83	93	93	93
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	97¼	97¼	97¼
5 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	97⅜	97	97
2 NO Tex & M 5s 54B	52	52	52
1 NY & Putn 4s '93	83½	83½	83½
19 NYC rfg 5s 2013	97⅝	97¼	97⅜
25 NYC 4½s 2013A	89⅝	89¼	89½
30 NYC cn 4s '98	97⅜	97¼	97¼
213 NYC 3¾s '52	108¼	107⅞	108¼
14 NYC 3¾s '46	102¼	102	102
13 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	89	89	89
5 NYC &HR 4s '42	107¼	106⅜	107¼
3 NYC&HR 3½s '97	96¾	96¾	96¾
7 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	92	92	92
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝
2 NY Chi &St L 6s '38	100	100	100
20 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	88¼	88	88
26 NY Ch StL 4s '46	104¼	104	104
2 NY Conn 4½s '53	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 NY Dock Co 5s '38	61	61	61
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 NY Greenwd L 5s '46	99¼	99	99¼
9 NY Lack &W 4s 73A	98	98	98
5 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	46½	46½	46½
5 NYNH&H 4½s '67	45	45	45
1 NYNH&H 4s '56	37	37	37
1 NYNH&H 3½s '54	37	37	37
3 NY Sus&W 4s '46	34¼	34¼	34¼
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	26¾	26¾	26¾
7 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	26¾	26⅜	26¼
7 NY O &W Gen 4s '55	18½	18	18½
6 NY Steam 5s 56	106⅜	106½	106½
1 NY Steam 5s '51	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 NY Tel 4½s '61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
4 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	15	15	15
1 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	103¼	103	103¼
2 Norf Sou 5s '61A	30	30	30
1 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104	104½	104½
8 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
8 Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	103	103	103
9 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
12 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	103⅜	103½	103½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	103½	103½	103½
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	99½	99½	99½
11 Nor Pac 4s '97	104½	104½	104½
13 Nor Pac 3s 2047	74¾	74¾	74¾
2 Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	20¾	20¾	20¾
17 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	106	105½	105½
14 Otis Stl 4½s '62	90¼	89½	90
11 Pac Gas & El 5½s '66	97¼	97	97
19 Pac Gas & El 4s '41	102½	102¼	102½
12 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
5 Pac T&T 3¾s '66C	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Pac T&T 3¾s '66B	100½	100½	100½
12 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	71½	71	71
25 Para Pict 6s '55	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
4 Parmelee 6s '41 A	67	66⅜	66⅜
1 Penn Dixie 6s '44	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
11 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
117 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	101½	100½	101½
1 Pen Co 4s '52E	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
6 Pen Co 4s '61	102	101½	102
16 Pen RR gen 5s '68	116	115⅞	116
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	118⅜	118⅛	118⅜
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	109¼	109	109¼
4 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	106½	106½	106½
14 Pen RR2 4¼s '84 E	106⅝	106½	106⅝
29 Pen RR 3½s deb '70	102⅝	101	101¾
2 Pen RR 4s 48	112¼	112¼	112¼
16 Pen RR 3¾s 70	99⅛	98½	98½
64 Pen RR 3¼s 52	109¼	108½	109¼
10 Peo GL&C Chi 6s 43	117¾	117¼	117¾
5 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	113	113	113
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	102¾	102½	102¾
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	94	94	94
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s43	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
35 Phila Co 5s 67	102	100⅞	100⅞
10 Phil Read C&I 6s 49	13½	13½	13½
7 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	20½	20¼	20½
2 Philippine Ry 4s 37	26½	26¼	26½
2 Pillsbury Fl M 6s 43	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6 PCC & SL 5s 70A	116¼	116¼	116¼
10 PCC & SL 5s 75B	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
2 PCC & SL 4½s 64 J	115½	115½	115½
2 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	81	81	81
37 Postal Tel&Cab 5s 53	25⅝	25¼	25¼
3 Potomac El P 3½s 66	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 Pure Oil 4½s 50 ww	115½	115	115½
2 Purity Bak 5s 48	98	98	98
1 Ready 4½s 97 A	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	98	98	98
4 Rem Rand 4½s 56	108⅛	108	108
29 Republic Steel 5½s 54	115	114	115
14 Republic Steel 4½s 61	97¼	97	97
2 Republic Steel 4½s 56	98	97⅞	97⅞
16 Republic Steel 4½s 50	164	160½	164
13 Revere Cop & Brs4s56	103½	103⅜	103⅜
1 Richm Term 5s 52	104¼	104¼	104¼

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Tue	Mon
Advances	211	83
Declines	377	592
Unchanged	180	125
Total Issues	708	800

Stock Averages

(60 Stocks)

By the Associated Press

Today	67.4	Prev. day	67.7
Month ago	70.6	Year ago	58.5
1937 high	75.3	1937 low	66.2

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	24½	24½	24½
5 Saguenay P & L 4¼s66	100¾	100¾	100¾
10 St L S F 4½s 78	27½	27½	27½
1 StP&KC ShL 4½s 41	23	23	23
1 St P M & M 5s 43	102	102	102
7 SA&A Pass 4s '43	102	101½	101¾
1 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	31¾	31¾	31¾
20 Seab A L cn 6s '45	19⅜	18¾	18⅞
9 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	18¾	18⅛	18⅛
1 Sea A L 4s '50 st	28¼	28¼	28¼
3 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 Sea-AllFla 6s '35 A ct	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
110 Shar Steel 4½s '51	109½	110	110
33 Shell Un 3½s '51	99⅛	98¾	99
15 Skelly Oil 4s '51	98⅞	98⅜	98⅞
17 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 So Bell T & T 5s '41		105 15-32	105 15-32
2 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
15 So Cal Gas 4s '65	103¼	103	103¼
5 So Col Pow 6s '47	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
17 Sou Pac 4½s '68	90	89¼	89¼
2 Sou Pac 4½s '81	89	89	89
13 So Pac 4½s '69	89⅜	89	89¼
13 So Pac rfg 4s '55	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
13 So Pac cit 4s '49	97½	96¾	96¾
17 So Pac 3¾s '46	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞
13 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝
1 South Ry 4½s '56	102¼	101½	101½
6 South Ry gen 6s '56	99½	99¼	99½
6 South Ry cn 5s '94	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
18 South Ry gen 4s '56	78⅝	78⅜	78⅝
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 S W Gas & El 4s '60	101¾	101⅝	101¾
1 Staley Mfg 4s '46	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
20 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97¾	97⅝	97¾
7 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	107	106¾	106¾
2 Symingt Gould 5½s 49	109	109	109
T C I & RR 5s '51	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
4 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	95	94¼	95
5 T RR A St L 4s '53	108½	108½	108½
13 Texark Ft Sm 5½s '50	105	105	105
10 Tex Corp 3½s '51	102⅜	102½	102¾
2 Tex Pac Ter 5s '77 B	103⅝	103½	103⅝
21 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	103	103	103
3 Third Ave aj 5s '60	30	29¾	30
17 Third Ave 4s '60	58	57⅝	58
8 Tidewtr Asso O 3½s'52	99½	99¼	99½
7 Tri Continen 5s '53	117	116½	116½
17 Un El L&P 5s '57	105⅜	105	105
2 Un El L&P 5½s '54	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	111	111	111
2 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
20 Un Pac 4s 2008	112½	112½	112½
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	100	99¾	100
3 U S Rub 5s '47	107	106⅞	106⅞
1 Universal Pict 4s '56	101¼	100⅞	100⅞
1 Util P&L 5½s '47	50½	50½	50½
20 Util P&L 5s '59	50⅛	50	50
8 Va El & Pow 4s 55A	107¼	107	107¼
4 Va Ir C & C 5s 49	58¼	58	58
11 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	104½	104⅜	104⅜
12 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	38	38	38
2 Wabash 1st 5s 39	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
2 Wabash 1st 5s 39	83¼	83½	83½
13 Walwrth 4s 55	80¼	80	80¼
16 Warner Bros 6s 39	95½	95	95
5 Warner Quinl 6s 39	46½	46½	46½
1 West Pen P 4½s H	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 West Pen P 5½s 66	104¼	104	104¼
14 West Md 5½s 77A

Athletics Hold Winning Record On Western Soil

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those Philadelphia Athletics apparently are not fooling. They upset the American League pennant race over the past week end by slipping into a tie with Cleveland for first place when the Yankees, Tigers and Red Sox each absorbed a pair of defeats. And yesterday Connie Mack's youngsters maintained their winning stride to keep pace with their more powerful co-leaders.

For a ball club that before the start of the season seemed destined to park in the second division, the Athletics have done remarkably well. Since opening their western invasion early last week, they have chalked up a record of five victories and only one setback, to advance from fourth place to the top of the ladder.

In their triumphant march the A's have beaten the Tigers twice, the White Sox twice and the Browns once. Harry Kelley, a 31-year-old sophomore, and Luther Thomas each scored two mound victories and Lynn Nelson gained one.

Young Pitchers

A combination of pitching and batting has suddenly lifted the Philadelphia club into the pennant battle. Kelley, George Caster, Almon Williams and Thomas have captured two games apiece, and show improvement almost daily. Caster developed into a major league hurler last season with the Portland Pacific Coast League team, winning 25 games and losing 13. Williams was purchased from Atlanta in November, 1935, but this is his first serious bid for regular work on Connie's staff. Thomas is likewise an Atlanta graduate.

It is also noticeable that the spurt of the A's dates to the insertion of the veteran Jack Rothrock in center field. Picked up when the Cincinnati Reds turned him loose about two weeks ago, Jack has won several games with his hitting in the pinch. His experience should have a steadying influence on the younger members of the outfit.

With the Yankees, Tigers, Red Sox and Indians traveling at an unsteady pace, the American League race has been thrown into confusion. A point has been reached where most anything can happen. Even the Athletics cannot be counted out of the flag scramble, particularly if Mack's young hurlers continue to deliver. This American League campaign promises to be the most interesting in years.

Yankees Climb

The Yankees returned to the first division yesterday when Monte Pearson scored a one-hit victory over the White Sox, 7 to 0. After Larry Rosenthal singled in the first inning, the New York right-hander was unhittable for 8⅔ innings. Di Maggio hit two homers for the Yanks and Selkirk added another.

Julio Bonetti, St. Louis rookie, limited the Senators to five hits and beat them, 6 to 3. He had a shutout for eight innings, but weakened in the ninth. At Cleveland, the Indians won an 11-inning contest from the Red Sox, 6 to 5, when a wild throw by Manager Joe Cronin of the visitors let Earl Averill score from second base with the deciding run. Cronin had previously sent the game into extra innings by driving home a pair of Boston runs in the ninth. At Detroit, the A's triumphed, 9 to 5, behind Almon Williams.

The Pirates tightened their grip on the National League lead yesterday by taking their second straight from Boston, 4 to 1. Bill Swift held the weak-hitting Bees to eight scattered safeties and had an easy time when his mates scored three runs in the first inning. The Bucs are 2½ games in front of the pennant race.

The Cubs handed Hal Schumacher his fourth successive defeat at the Polo Grounds, 4 to 3. Galan and Collins played prominent parts by hitting home runs, the latter with a man on base. Brooklyn climbed into fifth position as Van Mungo beat the Cardinals, 8 to 2. It was his fourth straight victory. With Bucky Walters pitching four-hit ball, the Phillies beat the Reds, 10 to 3.

Twin Tracksters - - - —By Pap'

The BROWN TWINS
—OF NORTH TEXAS TEACHERS COLLEGE
ELMER
DELMER
—OR MAYBE IT'S THE OTHER WAY AROUND
ME AND MY SHADOW
"CHOC"
SPORTSMAN-
—PITY THEIR POOR COACH
—HE HAS ANOTHER PAIR OF TWINS - WAYNE AND BLAINE RIDEOUT—ON HIS HANDS
THE BROWN BOYS TEAM UP WITH THE RIDEOUTS TO MAKE UP A FINE MEDLEY RELAY TEAM
Pap'

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Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

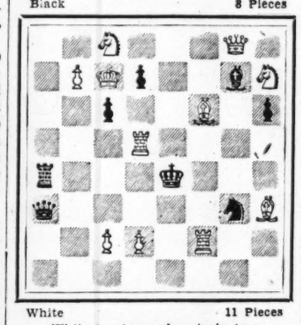
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

May 11, 1937

Problem No. 1929

By Alain C. White

Black 8 Pieces



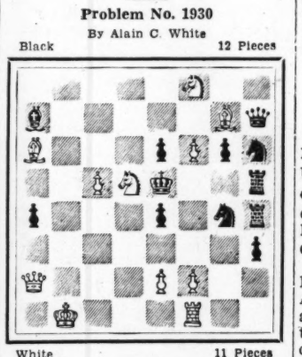
White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(British Chess Magazine, April, 1901. Deceptive)

Problem No. 1930

By Alain C. White

Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(New York Commercial Advertiser, 1898. No less than nine variations!)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1927. K-R8
No. 1928. 1. B-Q5 threatens
2. B-Kt2ch
Various defenses lead to different B moves.

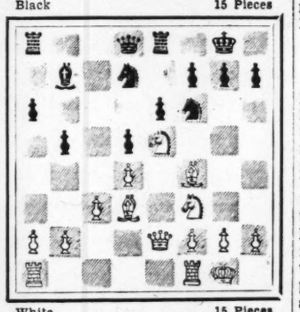
End-Game No. 355. White wins: 1 B-Q5ch, KxB; 2 PxP, P-Kt7; 3 P-Q8(Kt)!!, P-Kt8(Q); 4 P-B4 mate!

End-Game

The idea behind this position, from Gerschenkron-Fischer, Vienna, 1935, may not be familiar to all readers. In the main variation White mates in three moves!

End-Game No. 356

Black 15 Pieces



White 15 Pieces

White to play and win

The series of games won recently by Keres leaves no doubt as to his ascendancy among the younger masters. His aggressive style makes the defender proceed with care, and if the defender blunder, allowing an easy win, Keres has indeed been fortunate; but at least he has set the stage, as it were, ready to capitalize on blunders. This game, from the Margate tournament, shows the once invincible Alekhine weakening in a difficult position.

Ruy Lopez

Keres White	Alekhine Black	Keres White	Alekhine Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	13 P-K5	P-KKt4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	14 Q-Q5	B-KB
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	15 BxB	RxB
4 B-R4	P-Q3	16 CastlesQR	Q-K2
5 P-B4(a)	B-Q2	17 BxKt	BxB
6 Kt-B3	P-KKt3	18 Q-Q3	B-Q2
7 P-Q4	B-Kt2	19 KtxP(c)	Castles
8 B-K3	Kt-B3	20 Kt-B3	P-KB3
9 PxP	PxP	21 PxP	RxP
10 B-B5(b)	Kt-KR4	22 KR-K	Q-Kt5
11 Kt-Q5	Kt-B5	23 QxBch	Resigns
12 KtxKt	PxKt		

(a) An old variation of the Ruy Lopez, refreshing because it leads to unfamiliar positions, but probably not particularly strong.

(b) In Q-side openings, almost all play is cut and dried until several moves after the tenth, but here we find a critical position which puts the former champion definitely on the defensive.

(c) White wins a P for his trouble but soon his task ends because Alekhine makes what would seem to be his worst blunder in master play. Of course, he might have lost anyhow, some ten or twenty moves later, and probably would have done so.

One of the most pleasing characteristics of Paul Keres' play is his daring. In this game, for example, from the Margate tournament, as early as the seventh move he is a P behind. Of course, there are compensations, both in development and attacking chances, so that before long his opponent found himself in difficulties rendered more grave by the young Estonian's alertness to combinative possibilities.

Ruy Lopez

Thomas White	Keres Black	Thomas White	Keres Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 Q-K2	Castles
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	15 Castles(b)	B-Q3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	16 Kt-Kt4	Q-B4
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	17 P-Q3	Kt-Kt4
5 Kt-B3	P-QKt4	18 Kt-R4	Q-Q4
6 B-Kt3	P-Q3	19 P-QB4(c)	Kt-R6ch
7 Kt-Kt5	P-Q4	20 K-R	Q-R4
8 KtxQP	Kt-QR4	21 P-B5	KR-K
9 Kt-K3(a)	KtxB	22 Q-B2	QxKKt
10 RPxKt	P-R3	23 PxB	BxPch
11 Kt-B3	KtxP	24 KxB	QxKtch
12 KtxP	Q-B3	25 K-R	Q-B6 mate
13 Kt-B3	B-Kt2		

(a) White has the P, but he must be careful. The text doesn't look preferable to 9 KtxKt, QxKt; 10 Kt-B3, Q-Kt3.

(b) One would think the white K position adequately defended, but White's Q side is undeveloped, so that White cannot neutralize any of the black attacking pieces. Thus Black has time to bring more pieces into the attack.

(c) What else? This type of game, pleasing as it is to the average reader, is in a way the annotator's despair, since White has a P and Black the attack, with innumerable defensive possibilities which make a proper evaluation of the soundness of the play very difficult.

U. S. Lacrosse Team Will Tour England

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 11 (AP)—Dr. Laurie D. Cox, official of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse League, announced plans today for a tour of England with a lacrosse team made up of American college and club players.

Dr. Cox has been chairman of the league committee for selecting all-American lacrosse players. Named to a committee to assist him with the tour plans are: William Schneisser, of Baltimore; Dr. Oster Norris, of Mount Washington; Thomas Dent, of Dartmouth, and Miller Moore, Pennsylvania alumnus and former league president.

The tour abroad will be under the direction of the North of England Lacrosse Association.

The team, yet to be selected, probably will sail from New York June 18 for a seven-game schedule in England, returning July 14.

Team members may be named from these clubs or colleges: Mount Washington; Crescent Club, of Brooklyn; Baltimore Athletic Club, Army, Navy, Maryland, St. John's, Princeton, Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, Hobart, Syracuse, Penn State, Pennsylvania.

Perry Defeats Vines

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 11 (AP)—Fred Perry of England defeated Ellsworth Vines of the United States in a tennis exhibition match last night by 9-7, 4-6, 6-3. The Englishman now has 30 victories to 31 for Vines. They meet today in Scranton, Penna., before starting a tour abroad. In another singles exhibition George Lott dropped the first set 5-7 to Bruce Barnes and won the second 6-1. After a rest he paired with Barnes to defeat Vines and Perry 8-6 in a doubles match called after one set.

Yankees Recall Henrich

CHICAGO, May 11 (AP)—The New York Yankees, here for their series with the White Sox, announced yesterday that Tom Henrich, rookie outfielder, had been recalled from the Newark "farm" team in the International League to replace Jake Powell. At the same time the White Sox announced that Steve Mesner, 19-year-old third baseman, was being shipped back to Los Angeles of the Pacific Coast League.

Clean Sweep for France

PARIS, May 11 (AP)—France completed its sweep of the second-round Davis Cup tennis series with Norway yesterday as Bernard Destremeau and Yvon Petra romped away with the last two singles matches to make the final score 5 to 0. Destremeau defeated Dick Bjurstedt, 7—5, 6—2, 6—1, and Petra conquered Fritz Jenssen, 6—1, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5.

Brock Open Golf July 8-10

MONTREAL, May 11 (Canadian Press)—The General Brock open golf tournament will be held this year July 8-10 on Lookout Point course at Fonthill, Ont., near Niagara Falls.

Ranger Slips Down the Ways Today at Bath

BATH, Maine, May 11 (AP)—Harold S. Vanderbilt's third aspirant for the defense of the America's Cup was launched today on the afternoon tide.

Mrs. Vanderbilt christened the $300,000 craft Ranger.

Probably it was the first time in the history of the famous trophy the skipper-owner went down the ways with a yacht.

Both Vanderbilt and W. Starling Burgess, co-designer, were on her deck as she glided down the ways into the Kennebec River. No attempt was made to check Ranger's speed and yard officials estimated she traveled at a speed of 13.5 knots.

Hundreds of spectators, lining near-by Carlton Bridge, and others fortunate enough to gain admission to the yard, cheered as the defense aspirant struck the water.

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows and several members of his executive council witnessed the launching at the Bath Iron Works shipyard.

A flag of the State of Maine presented by Barrows to the New York Yacht Club recently, and Vanderbilt's private signal together with the flags of the international code were flying. Immediately after she was launched work was started in stepping up her mast.

Vanderbilt said he expected to leave Bath by Friday, and be under sail off Newport next Monday.

Ranger sets a new mark in yachting, for she is the biggest class J sloop ever built. But she seemed a little thing out of water because of the immensity of the great machine shop at the Bath Iron Works in which she was built, hard by destroyers under construction for the nation's navy. Her 135 feet over-all could not be appreciated before she glided down the ways into the Kennebec River.

A web of tradition and history took to the sea with Ranger. To her skipper-owner's wife, Gertrude, went the honor of breaking a traditional bottle against her bow and bestowing the name of the nation's first warship to hoist the country's ensign back in 1788.

Parts of Other Yachts

Into Ranger's construction went parts of other yachts Vanderbilt has sailed, including the schooner Vagrant. The brass hub of her steering wheel bore the inscription "Enterprise, 1930; Rainbow, 1934; Ranger, 1937." Enterprise and Rainbow were the sloops with which he defeated British challengers in those years, Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock V in 1930 and T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour I in 1934. There is room for no additional engraving on the hub.

Awaiting Ranger at Newport is Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee, which with Chandler Hovey's Rainbow, must be disposed of if Vanderbilt is to have his wish and meet Sopwith's Challenger, now on the high seas.

With Vanderbilt, to see more than $300,000 plunging the seas, were many of his friends and some of the yachtsmen who will sail with him this summer. Few probably ever saw that sum in more attractive form, for it is unlikely a finer surface than Ranger's steel hull could be found outside a piano factory. Instead of overlapping her plating, her builders riveted it flush, making her smooth as an egg. Before taking to the water, her bronze underbody contrasted very harmoniously with her snow-white topsides, which were broken only by a narrow blue cover line a few inches below her deck. A blue boot top also encircled her at the waterline.

Interesting Fittings

Although Ranger's deck is unusually clean, in the sense that it is not nearly so cluttered up with winches and other gears as some of the cup boats of former years, two fittings are of more than ordinary interest. They are hand winches, with gears exposed, which were used on Reliance, the successful American defender of 1903.

The new defense aspirant is unusually commodious and comfortable. She boasts a main saloon, one double and two single staterooms, and an extremely large fo'castle. Head room in the main cabin is eight feet. Other innovations may be concealed in her construction. But one is apparent, a chute forward, something on the order of a laundry chute, down which headsails may be sent as they are taken in. It should provide ease in handling those great expanses of sail.

Alexandria Enters League

CORNWALL, Ont., May 11 (C. P.)—A lacrosse team will be operated at Alexandria, N. Y., this season, enlarging the Eastern Ontario Amateur Lacrosse League to four teams, it is announced here by Secretary Rene Laframboise. The Alexandria team will be managed by John Kermes of Syracuse, N. Y., who plans to use Cornwall Island and Syracuse Indians on the line up. The league will be composed of Cornwall, Hull, Que.; Dalhousie, Ont., and Alexandria.

South Africa in Third Round

BRIGHTON, Eng., May 11 (AP)—South Africa advanced to the third round of European zone Davis Cup tennis competition today when Vernon Kirby scored the clinching victory in the series with New Zealand Kirby defeated E. D. Andrews of New Zealand, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3 in the first of the final day's singles matches thus giving South Africa a 3-1 lead with only one match to play.

Witherill Succeeds Mauger

PHILADELPHIA, May 11 (AP)—Coach Rusty Callow announced today W. Chattin Wetherill Jr., would stroke the University of Pennsylvania varsity crew in the Childs Cup race against Princeton and Columbia Saturday. Wetherill succeeds John Mauger. The race will be on the Schuylkill course.

Italy Wins Final Singles

ROME, May 11 (AP)—Italy made a clean sweep of its second-round Davis Cup tennis series with Monaco yesterday as Vanni Caenpele and Giorgio De Stefani won the final two singles matches. Canepele defeated Vladimir Landau, 6—0, 6—4, 6—1 and De Stefani conquered Gaston Mediecin, 6—1, 7—5, 7—5.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Open Tennis

Having been an advocate of open lawn tennis tournaments for a number of years, the announcement last week that the Greenbrier Golf & Tennis Club of White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, would hold an open championship next October came as most welcome news, and while this does not mean that the United States or the world is going to have open championships at the court game right away, it does indicate that the movement for such events is growing more and more insistent and that it is only a matter of time when they will be as common as are the open golf tournaments. In a short time the International Lawn Tennis Federation will be holding its annual meeting, when the question of the open tournament will undoubtedly come before it for adoption, and it is to be hoped that the world governing body will, with the Greenbrier move before it, give the subject serious consideration and finally decide to approve the holding of such championships.

Staff Photo

Professionals Force Issue

There has been quite a bit of agitation for open tennis tournaments in the United States during the past few years. In fact, a few years ago the United States Lawn Tennis Association voted to permit the Germantown Cricket Club to hold such a tournament; but it never eventuated, due to the fact that the International Lawn Tennis Federation was opposed to such tournaments and the U. S. L. T. A. did not care to antagonize the world's ruling tennis power, of which it is a member. As the Greenbrier Golf & Tennis Club has resigned from membership in the U. S. L. T. A., it is perfectly free to hold the open tournament. Having the backing of the Professional Lawn Tennis Association, there is no question but what the leading money players of the world will give it their support, and all that is needed to make it a success is for the club to secure entries from some of the leading amateur players. As things stand today, those amateurs who do take part will place themselves in a position where they may be barred from amateur tournaments held under the jurisdiction of the U. S. L. T. A. or I. L. T. F. and its allied clubs; but if, as claimed, the majority of the clubs in the U. S. L. T. A. are in favor of the tournament, it is doubtful if any action would be taken against those amateur players who decide to compete. If it is, it looks as if the tennis world would find itself in much the same position as that occupied by the amateur ice hockey world.

Tennis Must Progress

There is no question but what lawn tennis must progress if it is to grow as a world sport. This applies to the amateur games just as much as it does to the professional. There was a time when the amateur side might have argued that there were not enough professional players to challenge the amateur ranks and that the amateur game was so superior to the professional that the former would overwhelm the latter were they to meet in championship play. But such is far from the case today. Each year of late has seen one or two of the best amateur players quitting the simon-pure ranks and picking up the professional end of the game, so that today finds several of the former stars of the amateur court on the professional side and there is no question but what, if an open tournament were held this year, it would be won by a professional. That such a tournament would draw is absolutely certain and it is my opinion that the holding of a national open championship would do more to help lawn tennis than any other move that could be made. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the open tournament of the Greenbrier club will prove to be a great success and only a forerunner of bigger tournaments to come.

Grant Brilliant In Practice Test For U. S. Cup Team

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—Bryan M. Grant Jr. made a brilliant start in his attempt to qualify for the United States Davis Cup team yesterday at West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, where the final tie of the American zone will be played the end of this month. The little Atlantan, under the critical eyes of the non-playing captain, Walter L. Pate, Karel Kozeluh, singles coach, and other members of the committee, scored a brilliant victory, though no scores were announced, over Frank A. Parker, who was second singles player against Japan, in his first appearance with the team.

Grant and Parker were the only members of the American team to report yesterday, as J. Donald Budge, C. Gene Mako and Joseph Hunt are driving from California, and are not due until today.

The entire Australian team, which will oppose the Americans in the final zone tie, were on hand, however, with all in action. Jack Crawford played a singles match against Vivian McGrath, in which both showed fine work, though neither was trying his utmost. Adrian J. Quist and John Bromwich were also competing. Here also no scores were announced. Clifford Sproule, the manager, watched his charges closely, but declined to outline how he would use them. Pate was also reticent as to the probable selections.

Much depends on the practice, though both stated that no test matches would be held for official selection, and the final arrangements would not be made until the day before the match begins.

Cougars Win Rifle Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash., May 11—State College of Washington captured the intercollegiate rifle team championship of the Ninth Corps Area with a score of 7569, followed by Utah, 7562; Washington, 7558, and Idaho, 7155. Fifteen college and university teams competed in the eight states forming the Ninth Corps Area, according to Capt. Clarkson McNary, Cougar coach. The 10-man team which will receive medals includes: Ed Butherus, Allen Matthews, John Yenney, Earl Tash, all of Walla Walla; Norman Plotner, Kelso; Tom Hyslop, Espanola; Clinton Schenk and Ross Morgan, Spokane; Don Middlehurst, Long Beach, Calif., and James Lindston, Wenatchee, team captain.

First Foreign Entry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, May 10—The first foreign entry in the 300-mile auto race classic to be held at the Pan American Exposition Aug. 1 is Adriano D. Malusardi, noted driver of Buenos Aires, Argentina, acording to an announcement made this week by Ted Allen of New York, secretary of the contest board of the American Automobile Association.

College Baseball Results

Davidson 12, South Carolina 10.
Drew 17, Bard 0.
Georgetown 9, Temple 7.
Maine 12, Bates 5.
Manhattan 2, Brooklyn 0.
Montclair T. 4, E. Stroudsburg T. 4.
New Hampshire 9, Colby 0.
Oklahoma 9, Nebraska 6.
Susquehanna 8, Bucknell 6.
Virginia P. I. 5, Wm. and Mary 0.

Brown Freshmen Elect

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 11 (AP)—Samuel H. Anderson of Cranford, N. J., was elected captain of the Brown freshman tennis team yesterday.

College Tennis Results

Gettysburg 8, St. John's 1.
Minnesota 4, Illinois 2.

College Golf Result

Waynesburg 5, Duquesne 1.

Baseball Umpires Go Out on Strike

WOODSTOCK, Ont., May 11 (CP)—The inter-county baseball umpires association announced a strike yesterday following breakdown over the week end of negotiations with league officials for increased pay.

"Red" Pullin of Woodstock, secretary of the umpire's association, whose membership includes almost every recognized umpire in the league's territory, announced any member of the association working in a game with the league before the matter is settled would be expelled.

Umpires and league officials met at Kitchener during the week end, but the meeting broke up with the groups apparently further from a settlement than when they started.

The umpires decided early in the spring to ask increased payment amounting to about $2 a game. The league rejected the demand but offered a $1 increase. The umpires turned down the offer and they left an offer of seven cents a mile traveling expenses on trips of more than 25 miles. They withdrew this offer, however at the Kitchener meeting.

Last season's rates: senior—$8 for plate umpire and $6 for base umpire, intermediate A—$5 and $4, intermediate B—$4 and $3, intermediate C—$3 and $2, junior no pay.

The umpires demand: senior—$10 and $8, intermediate A—$7 and $6, intermediate B—$6 and $5, intermediate C—$5 and $4, junior—$3 and $2.

THE STANDINGS

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	9	5	.643
Cleveland	9	5	.643
Detroit	9	7	.563
New York	9	7	.563
Boston	7	6	.538
Washington	6	10	.375
St. Louis	5	9	.357
Chicago	5	10	.333

Results May 10

St. Louis 6, Washington 3.
New York 7, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 9, Detroit 5.
Cleveland 6, Boston 5 (11 innings).

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	12	3	.800
St. Louis	10	6	.625
New York	9	8	.529
Chicago	8	9	.471
Brooklyn	8	10	.444
Boston	7	10	.412
Philadelphia	7	10	.412
Cincinnati	5	10	.333

Results May 10

Chicago 4, New York 3.
Pittsburgh 4, Boston 1.
Brooklyn 8, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 10, Cincinnati 3.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	16	4	.800
Toledo	11	11	.500
Minneapolis	11	11	.500
Columbus	10	10	.500
Kansas City	8	9	.471
Louisville	9	12	.429
Indianapolis	8	12	.400
St. Paul	7	11	.389

Results May 10

Milwaukee 16, Toledo 11.
Columbus 7, Kansas City 4.
Indianapolis 2, Minneapolis 1.
St. Paul 7, Louisville 6.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	11	6	.647
Buffalo	9	5	.643
Newark	9	6	.600
Syracuse	8	8	.500
Rochester	7	7	.500
Montreal	7	7	.500
Jersey City	6	8	.429
Baltimore	2	12	.143

Results May 10

Montreal 2, Baltimore 1.
Newark at Rochester (postponed).
Jersey City at Buffalo (postponed).

Eight Holders To Defend At Big Ten Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 11—Eight champions will be on hand to defend their titles in the 37th annual Western Conference track and field championships here May 21 and 22.

That number falls short of the record competition of 1936, when 11 were returned; but that 1936 total also included Jesse Owens with his four titles. Owens has forfeited his crowns, won also in 1935 as he set three world's records and tied another in the meet held on Michigan's Ferry Field, by turning professional. He would otherwise have been eligible for competition this year.

Heading the list of defending champions is Don Lash, Indiana's "Iron Man" who holds the world's record for the two-mile and who has won both the mile and two-mile outdoors for two years, setting Conference records in both events last year.

Other champions returning are Bob Osgood of Michigan in the high hurdles, Charlie Beetham of Ohio State in the half-mile, Al Haller of Wisconsin in the pole vault, Mel Walker of Ohio State in the high jump, Dominic Krezowski of Minnesota in the shotput and Bush Lamb of Iowa in the javelin.

One other title was forfeited, by Ray Ellinwood of Chicago in the quarter-mile. After setting a world's indoor record and winning the outdoor Conference quarter, Ellinwood failed to return to college this year and has since turned professional.

Forty-four place winners in 1936 will also be competing, short of the record of 1936 when 52 returned.

Two Footballers On the Marquette Athletic Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—Two members of Marquette University's famed football backfield of 1936, doubling in track and field this spring, are counting on scoring points for the Milwaukee college in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. championship at Randalls Island Stadium on May 28 and 29, when Marquette will make its I. C. 4-A. debut.

Ray (Buzz) Buivid, an all-America first-team halfback on 18 different all-America combinations, and Ward (Hotcha) Cuff, the rough-and-ready Golden Avalanche fullback, are the versatile performers on Con Jennings' track squad who, with Edward Burke, world indoor high jump record-holder, will carry the scoring burden in the I. C. 4-A. classic.

Buivid holds the all-time Marquette discus record of 145ft. 1in. He is expected to approach 150ft. in this event by the time of the Intercollegiates, and will be a contender for the championship.

Cuff is one of the top-ranking collegiate javelin throwers, and he will probably enter the Intercollegiates as the favorite, for no one in the I. C. 4-A. set has a mark as good as his. He tossed the spear 209ft. 4in. for runner-up honors in the National Collegiate A. A. meet a year ago, and was second in the Drake Relays of 1935 and 1936, and third this year. He hit 199ft. 5in. in his first week of competition this spring.

Both Buivid and Cuff are seniors, so it will be now or never so far as winning I. C. 4-A. titles are concerned. Buivid is 6ft. 1in., tall and weighs 195 pounds, while Cuff is 6ft. tall and weighs 188 pounds. Both are fast, big men. Cuff may become well known to New York, if he adopts professional football for a career, he may join the New York football Giants.

For a first-time competitor in the I. C. 4-A. championships, Marquette figures to do nicely. Burke, a sophomore, is a standout in the high jump. He holds the indoor record of 6ft. 9¼in., and has won the National A. A. U. indoor title two straight years, doing 6ft. 8½in., and 6ft. 9¼in.

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Italy's Military Pageant Honors First Year of 'New Empire'

ROME, May 11 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini marked Italy's celebration of the first anniversary of the new Roman Empire with a warning to any who may interfere with the "thousands - of - years - old civilizing mission of Italy" in Africa.

To mark the day the Duce gave the modern imperial city one of those spectacles with which he has sought o restore the glories of ancient Rome.

A year after his proclamation of the new Empire, which was considered to set the seal of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia, Signor Mussolini reviewed 45,000 troops marching under the Arch of Constantine and past the stand where King Victor Emmanuel III stood with the Duce.

Nearly a million spectators were estimated to have lined the route.

After the review, addressing 50,000 cheering Italians packed into the Venezia Square, the Duce shouted his warning, coupled with a bid for peace.

"The first anniversary of the new Empire," he declared, "is celebrated under a triple sign—glory, force, peace:

"Peace for us and for all—for all, that is, if they want it and will listen to the warning that comes from the deep conscience and soul of this people; for us who want to carry to completion in Africa the thousands-of-years-old civilizing mission of Italy.

"Guided by the sign of the Lictors' Rods (fasces) and ready if necessary to overcome all obstacles present and future, we who have this conscience and determination will fufill this mission."

The parade started near the Colosseum, where an obelisk from Axum, sacred city of Ethiopia, had been erected, just as ancient Romans set up obelisks to symbolize their victories in Egypt.

For weeks native troops have been brought from Eritrea, Somaliland, Ethiopia and Libya to camp on and around the Aventine Hill. In gorgeous uniforms 10,000 of them marched before the modern Romans.

In contrast to the vivid native troops were the mechanized forces of the Italian army that rumbled past, 246 pieces of heavy and light artillery, 200 tanks, 700 trucks of the fast motorized division.

First in the line of march came the youngest members of the fascist ranks, the Sons of the Wolf, ranging from six to eight years. Then came the Balillas, from eight to 14; the Avanguardisti, from 14 to 18; the Young Fascists, from 18 to 21, and then several Fascist companies.

Ruling Delayed On Edgewater's 'Gag' Ordinance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDGEWATER, N. J., May 11—Holding that the charges of discrimination and unconstitutionality demanded further study, Recorder William P. Leary is today holding up his ruling in an action to test the so-called "anti-labor gag ordinance" in effect in this borough. The delay in the decision was based on admissions by the Mayor and the Chief of Police before the recorder yesterday that the regulation requiring private business men and union delegates to be photographed, fingerprinted and held up 72 hours before a permit to canvass or circularize the town might be granted them, did not apply to utility company agents.

The complainant before the recorder was Miss Nancy Cox, daughter of Prof. Phillip Cox of New York University, and a member of the senior class there, who had herself arrested on April 27 to make a test of the Edgewater ordinance. As a representative of the Workers' Defense League of New York, Miss Cox was distributing copies of the Bill of Rights.

Edgewater factories employ 15,000 workers, and George Slaff, representing Miss Cox and the Workers' League, brought out testimony from the chief of police that if a representative of the Committee for Industrial Organization or of the American Federation of Labor sought a permit to announce a mass meeting, it was the police chief's prerogative to deny this permission entirely or hold up the permit for the 72-hour lapse and photograph and take the fingerprints of the applicant.

Both the mayor and the chief of police declared the ban was enacted to end the "nuisance and menace to the housewives of the community," resulting from the many canvassers and pamphleteers who flow through Edgewater from New York. As to the clause excepting utility companies from the ordinance, the mayor said that he was a utility employee, but was not responsible for the clause.

Airship

(Continued from Page 1)

words of the Air Ministry to The Christian Science Monitor today, "cannot shut its eyes to the disaster, but that does not necessarily mean the end of airships so far as we are concerned."

Should the plans mature, airship services will be flown between England and Montreal, and possibly extended to India and Africa.

A newly formed British airship syndicate is understood to be arranging for the building of two lighter-than-air craft in Germany. Although it is too early for any statement to be made by the syndicate, the Monitor learns from an authoritative source that the Air Ministry has the question of these British civil airships now under consideration.

Asked to confirm reports that the ocean airship line would be in service in two or three years' time, an Air Ministry official replied that no official statement can at present be made.

A similar reply was given by the German Embassy in London.

"We know of the reports regarding the joint service," an Embassy spokesman told the Monitor, "but as negotiations have only just been begun it is too early to say anything definite."

For a year, interest in airships in Britain has been growing steadily. In the summer of 1936 questions were asked in the House of Commons regarding the possible building of new airships in this country.

At that time the Air Ministry told the Monitor that "there is no immovable opposition to airships, but no concrete proposals for new experiments have been made at present."

Minimum round trip fare cabin class by the Queen Mary is £102. It is calculated that this would not be exceeded in an airship carrying 100 passengers. The single fare by Zeppelin between Frankfurt and New York is £54.

Britain has an airship base at Cardington, Bedfordshire; and there are bases at Montreal and Karachi, built for the trial flights of the R100 and R101, last airships to be constructed in Britain.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Discontinued

West Virginia

Parkersburg—Week days, 10 a. m., WPAR, 1420kc.

Traditional 'Home' of Cavemen

Sawyer Scenic Photos, Inc.

Looking Into River Styx in Caves in Josephine County, Oregon

Armaments Race—What Next?

(Continued From Page 1)

clined nations have proved a danger to peace—and the armaments race is the result. Rearmament is giving, or appears to be giving, to the great powers consciousness of strength. Joseph Stalin has said that Russia is now impregnable; Adolf Hitler has said the same of Germany; Benito Mussolini made the claim for Italy; and our own Ministers make it for Great Britain. No one has yet, so far as I am aware, claimed impregnability for the United States of America, because in the case of that country the fact is too obvious to need any advertisement.

But what are those powers going to do with their strength? That is the question to which the world is awaiting an answer today.

If the satisfied and peacefuly minded nations remain inert, even though strong, wars will result, provoked by the more daring war-minded nations, and the wars will be all the more serious because the resistance when it is finally aroused will be stronger. If only the issues between the contented and discontented nations were territorial or economic ones, there might be some hope of their being settled by the alternative of arbitration. That at any rate would be the goal to work for.

But unfortunately in recent years the issues which stir nations most deeply have become ideological. Political creeds have taken the place of religious creeds, but the antagonism between them is no less bitter. In such a clash of faiths there is no hope of peaceful settlement. People who hold rival political faiths can no more submit to a third party judgment than those who hold rival religious faiths.

Russia created the first of these new political creeds. Communism is an ideology of the Left. Some people think Communism is a greater evil than war, and are prepared to resist it by violence if necessary. This opposition has led to the establishment of the Fascist state in which is embodied an ideology of the Right. Between these two there are those who feel that liberty of the individual and democratic government constitute an ideal to be defended by all means against dictatorship either of the right or left.

The world is thus becoming full of causes so sacred that men and nations are prepared to die or to kill in their defense.

This is the road to madness. What is the way of sanity?

A Paradox

Peacemakers are handicapped by the position they are forced into of appearing to maintain that nothing is worth fighting for. In a world in which most people are ready to fight for something, those who are unwilling to fight for anything must needs go to the wall, for they are incapable of resistance. So we are led to the paradox that peace will only be achieved when a sufficient number of states are prepared to fight for it and for nothing else—in other words, when enough states are prepared to enter into an alliance to establish law and defend it by force if necessary.

The League of Nations was a good legal instrument in the year of exhaustion after the World War. Then was the time to lay the foundations of peace in justice. That opportunity having been missed, the League can only function effectively if all its members are of one mind in the pursuit of the main object of their alliance—peace.

There is an idea abroad that to be effective the League must be universal. This view is constantly expressed, especially in ministerial circles. But it is erroneous. It is not the number of states in the League but their loyalty to the Covenant which matters. A small League of States that all interpreted the Covenant in the same sense, and were all determined to implement its obligations, would be a far more effective instrument than a universal League, the members of which differed as to the meaning of the Covenant, and were not prepared to put its obligations above their individual interests. This plea that the League is prevented from functioning because certain states are not in it is only an excuse for the failure to fulfill their obligations of the States that are in it.

It is often said in this country that the League failed in the Far East because the United States was outside it. The publication of Mr. Stimson's book, "The Far Eastern Crisis," has finally exploded this myth. The League failed there because the Government of Great Britain was not prepared to support the Government of the United States in recommending effective action.

The absence of the United States is also urged as a reason for the failure of the League to save Ethiopia. Again the suggestion is wholly without foundation. The League failed in that case because Pierre Laval had sold Ethiopia in advance to Signor Mussolini as the price of Franco-Italian friendship.

The continued presence of Italy in the League today without even the pretense of sympathy with its objects is a weakness not a strength to the League. The universality argument is but a poor excuse for the shortcomings of states that have failed to fulfill their Covenant obligations. It is moreover a mischievous argument, because it implies that an incomplete League cannot function and need not therefore even try. Nothing is more likely to keep the United States out of the League than repeated evidence that those who are in it do not honor the obligations they have undertaken, just as nothing would be more likely to bring about a change in American public opinion than the knowledge that whether in or not the League could always be relied upon to act up to the limit of its powers in any crisis.

Arms Insecurity

The arms race, while it gives a wholly fictitious sense of security to the people who are forced to bear this intolerable burden of expense, only adds to the general insecurity of the world, as the armaments of any one nation are regarded as a menace by all other nations. The only hope of avoiding another devastating war, is for the great powers that are heavily armed to form a strong alliance for the establishment of law between all states as it has been established internally between the subjects of any one state.

Such an alliance necessitates two things:

1. An acceptance of collective judgment in the remedying of grievances and the pursuit of justice;

2. A determination to use their force collectively, if need be, to prevent a breach of the peace.

Such an alliance can only come into existence slowly because it involves a certain limitation of absolute national sovereignty, but strong collective force for the defense of peace remains the only ideal worth working for as it is the only remedy which can bring security to all—the weak as well as the strong.

Such an alliance is more likely to be built up gradually by the combination in the first instance of a few states that have the same object, and pursue the same method, than by an attempt to combine all the nations of the world into an artificial semblance of union without any real unity of purpose. The only result of the latter method is to encourage insincerity, and to produce that complete divergence between speech and action which is such a deplorable feature in international relations today.

Postal Business Gains; 392 Offices Rate Higher

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—Postal officials announced yesterday the advance of 392 fourth class post offices to third class status, effective July 1. "It looks as though happy days are here again," a department spokesman said. "It is an almost unprecedented number of promotions and more accurately than any other index reflects the return of prosperity to small communities."

The change in status is automatic. Each of the 392 offices have reported sufficient increase in business during fiscal year 1936 to warrant an increase of one grade. The advance brings fixed salaries for incumbent postmasters and authorizes the President to appoint successors when vacancies occur. Third class postmasters draw from $1100 to $2300, depending upon their volume of mail.

Oregon Cavemen To Help Dedicate Golden Gate Span

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRANTS PASS, Ore.—A few days preceding the opening of the Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta, San Francisco, Calif., a delegation from the Oregon Cavemen will leave their native haunts in Josephine County, Oregon, and journey to San Francisco to inspect and pass judgment on the Golden Gate Bridge. They will be accompanied by Caveman Queen Helen Carlson and her princesses.

If the Cavemen find the bridge has been built according to the specifications made generations ago by the real Cavemen whom they have "elected" as their "progenitors," they will set their seal of approval on the project, and allow the bridge to be officially dedicated on the date set for that momentous event. At least, Chief Big Horn Bullock claims that this inspection and approval must be made before the bridge can be pronounced safe for the enormous traffic which it must carry through the years to come. Moreover, the measurements of the bridge will be made with the old measuring rod, which according to somewhat synthetic "caveman love," was used by the original Cavemen.

Chief Big Horn and his hordes of Cavemen, now scattered all over the known world, are an organization pledged to promote the interests of this section in every possible way. They insist that nothing has ever been done successfully in the realm of their progenitors that had not been so planned eons and eons ago by their wise men of that date. They even claim that these same primitive Cavemen dug Crater Lake for a swimming pool, and that the far-famed marble halls of the Oregon Caves were constructed by these same forebears for a home.

The Oregon Cavemen organized during the winter of 1920-21, with headquarters at Grants Pass, Josephine County, Oregon. Like their forefathers, they dress in skins whenever they are attending to official business and, again like their forefathers, they claim credit for everything of good which develops within their realm.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the frozen North to the Mexican Gulf, the Cavemen have proclaimed the advantages and the merits of what they aver is the greatest country on earth. Whenever and wherever a notable dedication or celebration is scheduled, the Cavemen are on hand, and since they dress as their forefathers dressed, and carry with them all the old-time implements of battle, they are not soon forgotten by those fortunate enough to see and hear them.

Boston, El Paso, Chicago, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, B. C., and many other cities have called upon them to tell of the wonders of their home haunts. San Diego accorded them a whole day at its fair, known as Oregon Caveman Day.

By the laws of the organization, the active membership is limited to 40, but inactive and associate members swell the list to hundreds. The active members do all the work, but pay no dues. The inactive and associate members pay annual dues of $5, the money being used to further the activities of the organization in advertising Josephine County and the Oregon Caves.

Among the associate members are listed many well-known persons. Charles G. Dawes, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's; former President Hoover; Maj. Gen. Smedley Butler; David Lerning, Mayor of Victoria, B. C.; Governor Merriman of California; Mayor Rossi, of San Francisco; John McDuffey, Judge of the Supreme Court of Alabama; Harrison Parkman of the Postal Department, Washington, D. C.; Vincent T. Hamlin, author of "Alley Oop," are only a few of the names on the honorary list. Shirley Temple, child actor, was made an honorary member of the Cavewomen while vacationing here last summer.

Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

diately today as the Senate Judiciary Committee continued its executive session on the President's plan. A constitutional amendment would invite indefinite delays, it was charged, and would always be subject to invalidation by adverse vote of 13 of the smaller states, with a fraction of national population.

Rumors of voluntary retirement by present members of the Supreme Court gained greater currency today, but continued to be illusive in authorship. The name of Mr. Justice Brandeis, oldest member of the court and member of the so-caled "liberal" group, is most frequently mentioned.

Coupled with his name is that of Mr. Justice Van Devanter, who has often taken issue with New Deal legislation, but who has been an infrequent writer of opinions in late years.

Current reports seem to be bred more of the logic of the situation than out of any actual statement by the justices themselves, although it has been widely reported that, except for the President's plan, two or more members of the court might have retired at the end of the present term in any case.

Statistically it is recalled that the present average age of the court is now the highest in all history, with five members over 75; and that President Roosevelt is also the only man to serve four full years as President without having at least one appointment to the high bench. These two factors have produced jocular reference to a "sit-down strike" of the court membership.

Early this session Congress passed legislation permitting Supreme Court retirement on full pay, $20,000 per year, not subejct to income tax or other deductions.

Possibility of retirement is one of the several reasons for expecting the Administration to delay final vote on the proposal to add six new judges. Another is the desire to see the Social Security Act cases handed down before the vote is taken. If these should go against the New Deal the court reorganization program would be greatly strengthened among wavering Senate votes. Administration leaders, meanwhile, maintain their outward air of confidence over the outcome, but seem privately anxious.

Last night four Senators attacked the President's program in Philadelphia at a mass meeting arranged by the Citizens' Supreme Court Committee of Defenders.

Senator William G. McAdoo (D) of California was scheduled to explain his proposed substitute for the Administration reorganization plan before the Senate Committee today but postponed his appearance, probably till tomorrow. Senator Charles O. Andrews (D) of Florida also has a substitute which will be explained tomorrow. The committee has definitely set May 18 for a vote on the President's original plan.

Hayden Expedition Sails for Peru To Study Solar Eclipse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—The Hayden Planetarium-Grace Eclipse Expedition, sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History, is en route to Peru aboard the steamship Santa Lucia, of the Grace Line, with Mrs. Clyde Fisher, wife of the leader of the party, as an unofficial member of the group bound south to make scientific observations on June 8 of the longest solar eclipse in 12 centuries. The Santa Lucia steamed from here at midnight May 7.

Mrs. Fisher is a Chickasaw and widely-known as an interpreter of American Indian folk lore, music and legend, and is going to Peru to make a comprehensive study of the ethnology and culture of the present-day Incas while Dr. Fisher directs the solar observations. Her Indian name is Te Ata, which, translated, means "Bearer of the Morning." It was said at the museum that, so far as was known, she would be the first American Indian to attempt so intimate an undertaking among the direct descendants of the Incas.

Mrs. Fisher was graduated from the Oklahoma College for Women and studied dramatics at the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh. Her Indian programs have been given in the Executive Mansion in Albany, and more recently at the White House for President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

The expedition takes with it the equipment which, the museum announced, will make possible calculations "of greater perception than ever before attempted by eclipse observers."

Other members of the expedition are Maj. Albert W. Stevens, U. S. A., who is to make high altitude photographs of the eclipse and who will join the party in Lima; William H. Barton Jr., assistant curator of the Planetarium; Serge Korff, Carnegie Institute expert of terrestrial magnetism, and Hans C. Adamson of the museum. These last three already are in Peru.

Accompanying Dr. and Mrs. Fisher are Dorothy A. Bennett, assistant curator of the Planetarium, who will act as observer; Charles H. Coles, museum staff photographer, who will make motion pictures of the eclipse, and Dana R. Bailey, associate astronomer of the Stewart Observatory in Tucson, Ariz.

King Cotton Rules At Memphis Festival

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 11 (AP)—Mayor Watkins Overton fondly fingered the key to the city—a prodigious thing of gilded cardboard—and agreed to hand it over today to a temporary successor.

Beginning tonight, when King Cotton and his queen ride up the Mississippi River on a resplendent barge, and continuing through Saturday night, the city will be in the hands of merrymakers. Dick Leatherman, Mississippi cotton planter, is king. His consort is a society girl, Miss Frances Chapman.

Seek to End Moro Revolt

MANILA, May 11 (AP)—Jorge B. Vargas, presidential secretary, and Gen. Paulino Santos, chief of the Philippine Commonwealth army, left today by plane for Lano province, hoping to effect a peaceful settlement of the Moro outlaw uprising there.

Court Defended At Film Première On Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 11—As a curtain raiser to the all-summer celebration in Philadelphia of the sesquicentennial of the framing and signing of the Constitution, which opens on Friday, the Defenders gave the official world première of their film entitled "We the People" last night in the Academy of Music.

The showing of the film, which portrays the laying of the foundation of democratic freedom in America by the framers of the Constitution, was radiocast over a national network by four United States Senators: Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York; Senator Peter Goelet Gerry of Rhode Island; Senator Pat McCarran, of Nevada; and Senator Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina—all Democrats.

Each of the Senators paid tribute to the framers of the Constitution and to their insistence through the long summer in Philadelphia upon the paramount necessity of providing for absolute independence of the judiciary, if the rights provided in the Bill of Rights were to be made permanent. Each of them also attacked the proposal for enlarging the Supreme Court, declaring that such a change would upset the system of checks and balances so carefully wrought 150 years ago in Independence Hall, and would do away with the essentially non-political nature of the judiciary.

Quote George III

The speakers all referred to the sentence in the Declaration of Independence, in which it was said of George III that he "has made judges dependent on his will for the tenure of their office and the amount and payment of their salaries," and warned of the possibility that such a condition might arise again.

Senator Copeland noted that "Congress is beyond the reach of the average man, whose sole hope, therefore, is the Supreme Court" when his liberties and rights are threatened. "Neither purse nor sword enforce the authority of the Supreme Court," he added, "for its strength lies in freedom, independence and confidence." So long as the Supreme Court remains free and independent, Senator Copeland declared, "America is safe for Jews and all other racial and religious groups."

Senator Gerry recited instances in which Congress and state legislatures have violated the Bill of Rights through legislation which has been effectively stopped by action of the Supreme Court. However much confidence the people may have in a personal government, he said, and however benevolent such a personal government without the system of checks and balances provided in the Constitution may be, it is always true that the rights of citizens become merely gifts instead of rights.

No Arbitrary Age

Senator McCarran ridiculed the idea that judges passed beyond their years of usefulness at any arbitrary age. According to such a theory, he declared that Benjamin Franklin—one of the most active and keenly analytical of the framers of the Constitution, should have retired from public life years before 1787. Referring to the claim that the results of the last election constituted a "mandate for action," Senator McCarran also disputed the theory that the majority is invariably right. "Law is not the people, and the people are not law," he asserted. "Law is the spirit of justice governing the people. The Constitution was written to protect minorities from lawless majorities."

Senator Bailey declared that it is time for partisanship and sectionalism to be forgotten and for all lovers of democracy in America—the democracy which inspired the fathers of the Constitution in Philadelphia 150 years ago—to unite to preserve their ideals.

The film, "We the People," pictured the reasons for the system of checks and balances in the Constitution and their effects in preserving liberty and freedom in the United States. It included a section made originally for a news reel, in which Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes explains the function of the Supreme Court under this system.

The picture is now available to theaters, schools, churches and clubs throughout the country, it was announced.

A few hours before the meeting, John B. Carrigan and Louis M. Bailey, president and secretary of the Defenders, both of New York, were held on a complaint of the State Department of Welfare, charged with violating the state solicitations act, when they were alleged to have sought funds without obtaining a permit, to defray the expenses of the meeting.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. P. C. Gale Co., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

RENT COLLECTIONS
Careful attention given to property management
JOST REALTY COMPANY, INC.
113 N. 10th Street St. Louis, Mo

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all inner-spring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD-HEWITT COM. 7862

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. Send 25c for postage. American Mills, Dept. S-13, Indianapolis

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MUSIC - EDUCATION
LOIS ADLER
Teaches the art of thinking music and expressing it at the piano.
Studio: 720 West End Ave., N. Y. C.
Phone Mornings—Riverside 9-3300
Also Member of the Piano Faculty
Institute of Musical Art
of the Juilliard School of Music

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Substantial reduction on summer rent, spacious 4-room suite; No. 41 at 74 Fenway. Sublease to September; renewal optional. Laf. 4306, days

SPECIALIZING in the East 50's and 60's. We have exceptional value in newly decorated writers' studio apartments.
GREAT OAKS REALTY, Inc.
Chrysler Building, N. Y. VAnderbilt 3-7064

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ATTRACTIVE, cool, one room, bath, complete kitchen, $45. 16 East 98th, N. Y. C. Tel. Atwater 9-9509.

SUBLET, June 1 till Sept. 1 or 15, furnished two-room corner apartment at 19 West 69th St., N. Y. C.; cooking facilities; three exposures; large library; very near park; one block Christian Science church; complete hotel services; $70 monthly; references. Endicott 2-0280. Apartment 10-A

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1728 20th St., N. W., Apt. 2—Comfortable apartment, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath, near transportation.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 51 E. 51st St.—Entire floor, newly decorated, living room, bedroom, 20'x20', fireplaces, breakfast room, kitchen, bath.

BEAD RESTRINGING

35c and up. Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM carpeting, many desirable room sized carpets; drastically reduced; samples cheerfully submitted. DEXTER CARPET, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

Rugs, Carpets shampooed, repaired, stored.
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 150th St., New York City
Tel. WAshington Heights 7-1378

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

COUNTRY BOARD

HOME with beautiful surroundings wishes guests, good board; open all year; $12.00. BEULAH FULLER, Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. #8.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York Regent 4-2234

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th); trained nurses, also practical, governesses, infants' nurses. N. Y. C. Un. 4-5242.

FARMS FOR SALE

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY
Quarter mile from state road, near quaint village; in fine section; 10 acres rolling land; high elevation commanding beautiful view of Catskills and surrounding country; practically NEW 8-room house, all improvements, large stone chimney and fireplace; 3-car garage and workshop; ready to live in. Marvelous value, ONLY $4900.

A FEW OTHER VARIOUS SIZED Choice Properties, low prices NOW.
GREAT OAKS REALTY, Inc.
Chrysler Building, New York VAnderbilt 3-7064

FOR SALE OR RENT

BELMONT, MASS.—8-room house, 2 baths; 2-car garage; ½ acre of land with fruit trees and gardens; views; 10 minutes' drive from Harvard Sq. Best residential section. Kirkland 6502.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS—COLD STORAGE
Remodeling, Ready-to-Wear and Custom Made Garments—low Summer Prices. Also Custom Made Cloth Coats. 345 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. PE 6-2279.

FUR STORAGE

2% COLD Fur Storage. Glazing free, repairing, remodeling, relining. CANTOR FURRIERS, 165 Tremont St. LIBerty 9624.

RELIABLE Dry Cold Fur Storage—Fully insured; lowest rates; furs called for; expert repairing; remodeling; EXCEPTIONAL VALUES—Fur Coats—Scarfs. CHARLES E. MORRIS, in the Wholesale Fur Market, 332 7th Ave., corner 29th Street, New York City. 4th Floor. LOngacre 5-4047

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A GOOD position for an experienced operator in all branches of beauty culture. Box K-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL or woman, look after girl, 6; after 2 p. m. and several evenings; $10 monthly; one living in neighborhood preferred. Hotel Westover (Apt. 301), 253 W. 72nd St., N. Y. C.

LADY alone wishes efficient general housework; good cook, neat, no laundry, apartment, 6 rooms; $65. Tel. Atwater 9-4953, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Woman to take full charge of motherless home; father, 2 children, 7 years and 20 months; good home but small salary; write giving full particulars and phone number. J. FRITS, 87-18 132nd St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

AUTHORIZED to dispose contents of beautiful home, living room, bedroom, tables, chairs, curio cabinets, antiques, paintings, silverware; many bargains. GARMISE, 1307 6th Ave., New York. Circle 7-0361.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED—To buy home in country, preferably Connecticut; a few acres, house, comfortable; about $5000. Write Box K-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 133 Washington St. Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICE SPACE

N. Y. C., 10 W. 47th St.—Attractive newly furnished, private offices, moderately priced; includes mail, telephone, stenographer. Rm. 400.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office 3 afternoons, 11 West 42nd Street, Suite 1960. Chickering 4-6358.

PRACTITIONER will share cozy office afternoons. Apply 705, 33 West 42nd Street, N. Y. C. MRS. THOMPSON

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF
Painting Contractor, Artist Material, Paints
103 Charles St., Boston Laf. 4308

PAYING GUESTS

NAHANT, MASS.—Two bedrooms and study, private bath; exclusive neighborhood, ocean view; 20-minute drive to Boston. 40 Spring Road. Tel. Nahant 155-J

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—7 rooms one bath, living room 15x26; modernized, oil burner; secluded location; swimming pool at small cost; more acreage available; $10,000; ten minutes to station. Evelyn Gosnell, Bayberry Lane, Westport, Conn. Phone Westport 3623

ROOMS TO LET

EXCEPTIONALLY desirable front, suitable two, three, also single; $3 up, if seen, appreciated. Rice, 145 W. 84th St. (Apt. 5E), N. Y. C.

LARGE, sunny, attractive room; furnished or unfurnished; view on Stuyvesant Park; gentleman. Stuyvesant 9-5517, 239 E. 17, N. Y. C.

NEW YORK CITY, 215 W. 101st St. (Broadway)—Attractive single, private bath, beautiful view, very cool, bright. DAVIS

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 B'way) (54)—Exceptional breezy, corner, single, double, cross ventilation; elevator; temp. perm.; $5-$8. En. 2-9461.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ASSISTANT TREASURER, Office Manager, 36; diversified experience; credits and collections, accounting systems, seeks good connection; locate anywhere. Write Box B-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COUNSELLOR, assistant waterfront, senior lifesaver; pioneering; bugler; canoeing, athletics. MARY AFF. 90-33, 176 St., Jamaica, N. Y. Rep. 9-8771-M

SOLOISTS WANTED

WANTED—A soloist for a Christian Science church; must be a Christian Scientist. Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lowell, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR SALE — Maine, summer home, West Gouldsboro; main road to Winter Harbor; 7 rooms, bath, all furnished; well and spring water; 15 acres land; $2500.00. Write Box F-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LINA CASTI—Former Prima Donna Italian Grand Opera. Few vacancies for those desiring Jenny Lind and Patti voice placement, whose teachers, Garcia and Lamperti, were my teachers. — Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, New York City. Circle 7-7000. Ask for studios 36th floor.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., New York City, Room 503. Chick. 4-4408.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. WI. 7-7969, opp. Empire State Bldg.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

BLACKPOOL—Apartments, board optional; H. and C. water in all rooms; sea view. PURDON, Hope House, 37 Bairstow St.

SCARBOROUGH — Board Residence or Apartments close to sea, parks, cricket ground. Miss Drdsworth, 102 North Marine Road.

SCARBOROUGH—Board residence or private apartments; 5 minutes station; terms moderate. MISS WHELDON, 43 Falsgrave Road.

SCARBOROUGH — Apartments, board optional; 1 minute from sea. MRS. MAUGHAN, 37 North Marine Road.

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 23 Saunders St.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

DOUGLAS, "Adelaide," 6 Esplanade, centre promenade—Ideal position, private lawn, near amusements, shops; attentive service, separate tables, personal supervision; board optional. MRS. M. KILLEY.

GLASGOW—Board residence, bed and breakfast; opposite Christian Science church. FRANCES WOOD, 14 Somerset Pl., Tel. Douglas 1367.

ISLE-OF-MAN, RAMSEY, 6 Lezayre Road—Board residence or apartments; near golf links, sea, shops, amusements; reasonable terms; home comforts. MISS C. MEAD.

LEEDS, 6—Mrs. Ogden Taylor receives paying guests in her refined home; near Christian Science church. 69 Victoria Road.

SCARBOROUGH, South Cliff—Board residence; running water in bedrooms; one minute spa and sea; from 9/6 per day.
5 ALBION ROAD
Mr and Mrs. B. Hodgson, Proprietors

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SUSSEX—Happy home life for children requiring special care and individual teaching. MISS BARNES, The Red House, Ashacre Lane, Worthing. Phone Swandean 461.

FLATS TO LET

NORTHUMBERLAND—Flat to let unfurnished, sitting-room, 2 bedrooms, kitchenette, bathroom, lavatory; labour saving; garage and garden if required. 40 Beech Grove, Whitley Bay.

HOUSES TO LET

DISLEY, Cheshire—3 reception, 3-4 bedrooms; central heating, electric light; garage. Box 730—BCM/CSM, London.

HIGHER BEBINGTON, Cheshire — Modern semi-detached, 2 entertaining, 3 bed; excellent situation, good bus service; ready May; rent 24/- p. w. incl. Pain & Charles Blease, Chartered Surveyors, 51, Nth John St., Liverpool.

LAND FOR SALE

SHEFFIELD—Freehold building land for sale, £200; desirable situation. FULWOOD, Box No. W-721—BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BRIGHTON—Shanklin House, 14 Oriental Place; central, quiet, excellent cuisine, 1 min. sea; sea view from balcony; terms from 2½ gns. personal supervision. MISS E. M. PEARSE.

NORTHUMBERLAND —Stay country house, lovely border country; fishing, delightful drives, walks. Golf half hour drive. 3½ gns. weekly. GREY, Milfield Hill, Wooler. Tel. Milfield 17.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P., B.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings,
LONDON W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents,
Trade Marks and Designs.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS—Board residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marleon, Ellerbeck Road.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M.
Co-Author of "THE BIBLE HANDBOOK"; Writer of "BIBLE NOTES" in the Christian Science Sentinel, BIBLE ARTICLES in The Christian Science Journal and "BIBLE FACTS" in this paper—who is now lecturing in New York, is about to resume his Bible Classes in EDINBURGH and GLASGOW
Starting May 27th. Write MISS LEISHMAN, 2 Ormidale Ter., Edinburgh, 12. Phone 61258.

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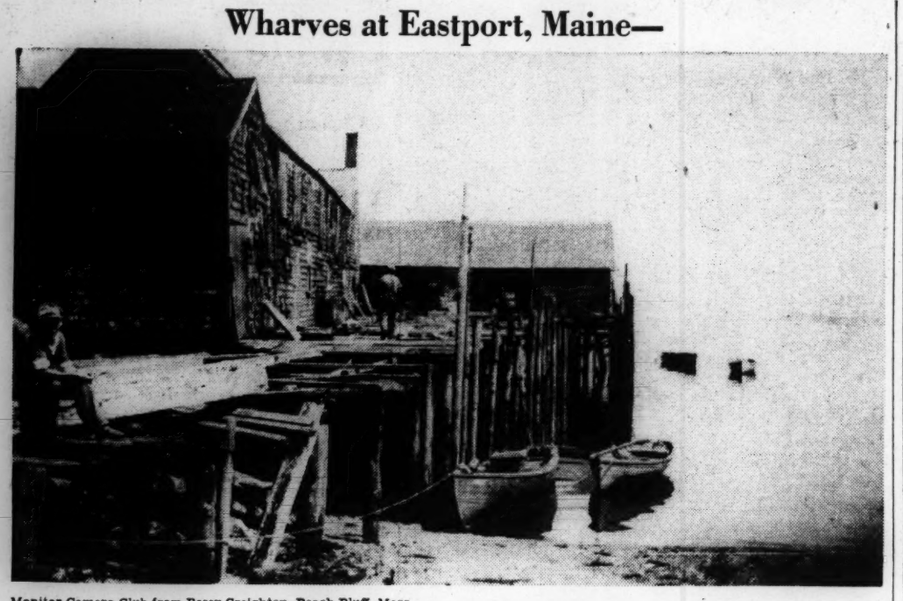

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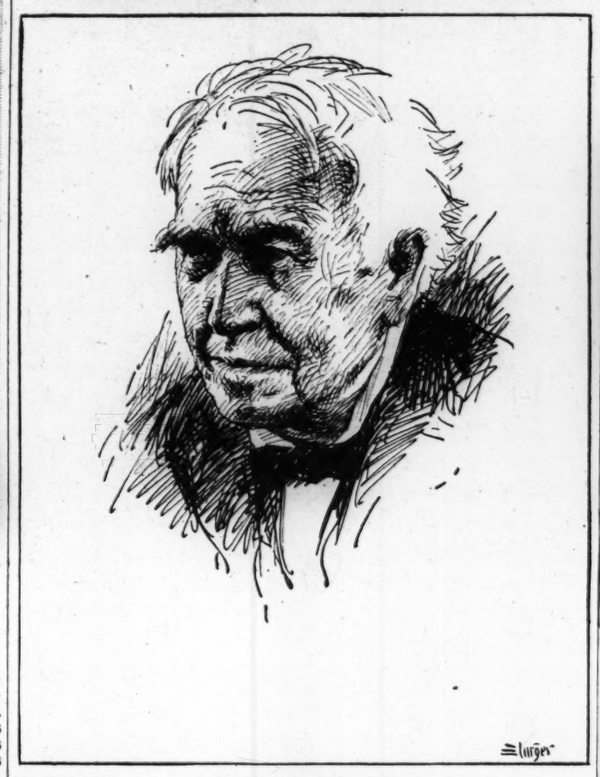
Lines About Leaders—69



By a Staff Artist

Thomas Alva Edison
1847-1931

WHEN someone asked Thomas Edison what his life was, he said:
"To bring out the secrets of nature for the happiness of man."
Thus did he prove to be one of the wonder workers of the age.
He was born in the United States, of Dutch and Scotch ancestry.
His father made a scant living by doing odd jobs for neighbors.
At school, Thomas did not rise from the bottom of the class.
Finally, he was sent home, where his mother taught him to read.

* * *

AT 12, he chose to sell newspapers on trains to earn money.
He found that much of interest was not reported in the papers.
Then why not print it and thereby start a journal of his own?
A kind luggage master allowed him to use an empty freight car.
The boy bought old news type and he set up a little plant.
After one year, he had made $600, but he was not satisfied.
He managed to start a small laboratory in his loved car.
Yet these blissful days of experiments came to a sudden end.
One day the chemicals exploded and set the train on fire.
The conductor was provoked and threw the whole outfit away.

* * *

TOM was roaming about when a train neared a child on the line.
He dashed to the spot and saved the little boy just in time.
The grateful father offered to instruct him in telegraphy.
So Tom took up electricity, and this was his real start.
Soon thereafter he accepted a regular job as night operator.
Up to this time a wire could transmit only one message.
"Why one and not several?" asked Thomas Edison of himself.
And he made one wire take two messages, then four, then more.
He kept discovering new and better ways for using electricity.
Then a great day came in his life; a tremendous thing occurred:
The firm for which he worked wished to buy these inventions.
"How would $40,000 strike you for them?" asked a director.
"A feather could have knocked me down," reported Edison later.

* * *

AT ONCE he fitted up a place to work to his heart's delight.
No one thought that a sound could be heard again and again.
But one day the people of America were in great excitement.
"Edison has invented a machine that talks!" they cried.
He called it a "phonograph," and proceeded about other things.
In 1887, he began to toy with a most fascinating thought.
Was it not possible to reproduce actions as well as sounds?
In 1889, he produced a motion-picture device, or kinetograph.
And he built the first motion-picture studio in the country.

* * *

NOW he dreamed of electricity to light homes and streets.
What was the appropriate material to make a carbon thread?
Cocoanut shells, tissue paper, umbrellas mysteriously vanished.
At last Japan furnished a bamboo fiber which glowed in the bulb.
At dawn, Edison hung rows of lamps on the trees of his park.
The little lamps burned days and nights without interruption.
And crowds stood gazing at the wonders of electric light.
Edison took out over 1000 patents in his working lifetime.
Of these achievements, he said: "The fact that this century has accomplished so much in the way of inventions makes it more probable that the next century will do far greater things."

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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—Easternmost Town of the United States

Bessy Creighton

Sunbonnet Sue

Come With Me To Mexico

9.

Monterrey

With the third and last encounter with the Mexican customs inspectors behind us, we have only to drive 41 fast miles—slowing down about half-way for somnolent Cienega de Flores—and we are in Monterrey (Mone-tay-rrray'—roll 'em), Mexico's outstanding industrial center, although from the standpoint of population it ranks third (170,000).

I had hoped to bring back some authentic word about that second and etymologically unnecessary "r"; some maps and encyclopedias deliberately omit it. Of course, "monte" means "mountain," and "rey" means "king"—and enough is ordinarily plenty. However, you'd better spell it "Monterrey"—it's official. But there are so many conflicting stories about the gratuitous insertion of the extra letter, that I decided to come forward with one of my own:

You see, the poor town once labored under one of the longest of place names: "La Cuidad Metropolitano de Nuestra Señora de Monterey" (The Metropolitan City of Our Lady of Monterey). This foot-and-a-half appellation was bestowed on it by Gaspar de Zúñiga y Acevedo, Spanish Count of Monterey and ninth Viceroy for the New Spain (1595-1603). He it was who extended the Spanish dominions up into California, and was responsible for the founding and naming of its still one-r'd Monterey.

Isn't it a fair supposition that when the Mexicans finally achieved their freedom, the people of La Cuidad Metropolitano de Nuestra Señora de Monterey not only heaved a sigh of relief and shortened the name of their fair city, but inserted an "r" as a final gesture against the Spanish yoke?

All right, then; skip it!

I do know, though, that Monterrey is one of the most beautifully situated cities in the world. It suns itself at an elevation of 1760 feet, and is hemmed in on three sides by the most fantastic of mountains. You will never forget Saddle Mountain—perfectly named. And standing quiet guard on a hill overlooking the city is the grim old Bishop's Palace, by far the most fascinating ruin in northern Mexico.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Children's Corner

Prince Otto Is Introduced

One fine morning John and Ann took their doll and toy family out in the yard for an all-day airing, because they were going out themselves; they could not have enjoyed it so much if they had left their doll and toy family shut up in the house.

Ann put Isabella the rag doll in a nice white rocking-chair which just fitted her.

John put Bolenius Bear in a strong straight red chair which almost fitted him, it was just a little bit too small.

Ann put Prince Otto the marionette in her own wicker rocker, which was quite a bit too large for him but was very nice just the same. The strings which were part of Prince Otto's outfit as a marionette were wound around the two sticks to which they were attached and the sticks were fastened to his back by two large rubber bands.

John told Ferdinand the white poodle to stay at home and look after them all, and Ferdinand barked to say that he would.

When John and Ann had gone, Prince Otto began to rock in his large wicker rocker, and Isabella began to rock in her little white rocking chair.

Bolenius Bear forgot that he was in a straight chair and tried to rock too, but the straight red chair was not made to rock in and it tipped over backwards. Isabella and Ferdinand and Prince Otto expected to see Bolenius turn a somersault onto the grass, but he did not. He stayed right in the chair, because he was stuck in. He could not move one way or the other.

"Help, help!" called Bolenius Bear.

"Coming!" chattered Algernon the black squirrel, bouncing down among the branches of the oak tree.

"Coming!" chirped Christopher Cricket, hopping as fast as he could from the edge of the lawn and not resting at all between hops.

"Coming!" croaked Bartholomew Frog, leaving his brook and taking tremendous leaps up the hill with his long hind legs.

By the time they all got there Ferdinand and Isabella had pushed the red chair up straight, but Bolenius was still in it, hard and fast.

"Well," said Bolenius, scratching his right ear with his right paw, "here we are, all seven of us. Without me there are six of you. Do you suppose that will be enough to pull me out of this chair?"

"Of course we can do it," said Prince Otto the marionette. Christopher Cricket, Bartholomew Frog, and Algernon the black squirrel suddenly looked very much surprised, for they had been looking at Bolenius and had not noticed Prince Otto before.

"Oh," said Bolenius Bear. "I forgot you hadn't been introduced. Prince Otto the marionette, this is Christopher Cricket, and this is Bartholomew Frog, and this is Algernon the black squirrel."

Prince Otto arose, took a few steps forward and nodded politely to them

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Prince Otto Nodded Politely to Them

all, and they nodded politely back at him.

"And now," said Bolenius, wriggling in the chair—"why, I'm out! I wriggled in a different way and I'm out. Hooray!"

"Hooray!" shouted Ferdinand, Isabella, Christopher, Bartholomew, Algernon and Prince Otto.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Riding 'Maud'

This is a hilarious game which is greatly enjoyed by young people. "Maud" is made by arranging two straight chairs, facing each other, about four feet apart. The handle of a broom is placed through the handles of a washtub and the ends of the broom placed on the chair seats. A glove is put upon each corner of the backs of the chairs.

The "rider" is given a cane and must step into the tub, seat himself astride the broom handle, knock off the "ears" (gloves), and get out of the tub without touching anything except the cane with his hands. He may rest the cane on the floor to balance himself, but must not use his hands at any time.—Mrs. C. M., Fort Smith, Ark.

In Lighter Vein

Look Out, Mother Puts Her Foot Down!

"Ah, dear me, things aren't what they used to be," sighed Grandmother, discussing the younger generation. "Why, about the only time a modern mother puts her foot down is when the traffic light turns green."—Montreal Herald.

—"Lustige Blätter," Berlin

"No, I don't want to buy such a large globe. Haven't you got a little one with just Europe on it?"

Pantomime

The class in public speaking was to give pantomimes that afternoon.

One freshman got up when called on, went to the platform and stood perfectly still.

"Well," said the professor after a minute's wait for something to happen, "what do you represent?"

"I'm imitating a man going up in an elevator," was the quick response. —Montreal Star.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Car Accessory Rummage

Two bright young men decided there would be profit in an automobile accessory rummage sales place. They advertised in the newspapers that anyone having a seat cushion, a car jack, or any parts of car machinery, could list them with this firm, and the articles would be placed on sale. Many times when cars were junked these men obtained perfectly good car cushions or metal parts which sold very readily.

The success of this firm was due, the owners claimed, to their system of keeping the extra parts listed and shelved so that customers could be served promptly.—Mrs. C. D. L., Ames, Iowa.

Now It Can Be Told

I do not know if the following anecdote was born in Italy or Germany; it circulates in both, passed from mouth to mouth, but only between people who know each other well, and in great secrecy.

"Daddy," asks a small boy, "what is the difference between Socialism, Communism, and Fascism?"

"It's like this, son: We have four cows in our cowhouse. Socialism will take two away from us, for the community."

"Then we have two left."

"Communism takes all four, and pays you a wage for the work you do."

"Where do the cows go?"

"They go to make up a bigger herd. Well, Fascism leaves you all your cows, but it does all the milking."—Commonwealth.

Good Idea!

It was little Esther's first visit to a ranch and she was longing for home.

Mother took her for a walk and called her attention to the cool evening breeze.

Pointing to a windmill, the child said: "It would be just as cool at home if everybody would put a big fan in the back yard."

Nothing New

They were questioning the petty officer from the trenches.

"And weren't you terrified that night among the barbed-wire entanglements?"

"No," was the reply. "You see, I had often come home late, and the wife had left the croquet set out on the lawn!"

Frozen

"What was your sister so provoked about?"

"Why, she sent me to the village to get some cold cream, and I got ice cream. It was the coldest they had." —Annapolis Log.

Aha!

First Sailor: "What'll we do? We can't get a girl to fill the heroine's shoes in our play."

Second Gob: "Man the pumps!"

Quotation for Today

LEAVE discontent alone, and she will shut her mouth and let you sing. — JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Mary's Gift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

McMinnville, Ore.

Becoming as little children may be the thing many adults need to learn. At any rate, "giving" is spelled with a large "G" to Mary C——, age 11.

A surprise had been planned for the teacher of the sixth grade, and all the children had brought their small presents—that is, all children but one. And this little girl was shyly standing to one side.

Mary noticed her; and what passed through Mary's head no one knows, but perhaps she thought of the little girl's father working still on relief, of the scuffed little shoes, etc.

Anyway Mary impulsively went to her less fortunate schoolmate and forced her present into the child's hands, saying, "Here, you give this to the teacher; I'll bring something for her some other time."

And when the teacher came in, only Mary was standing on the side watching the others surprise their teacher.

Another teacher who had been eating lunch in the rear of the room and who had seen the entire little drama, says she still doesn't know which child was the happier.

Daily Anecdote

Where It Belonged

A woman friend of Dr. Johnson's asked him to give his opinion of a new book which she had written, adding that if he didn't think it would be a success, to be quite frank with her, as she had "other irons in the fire" which she could bring out and work upon.

"Then," said the Doctor, after having scanned a few of the pages, "I advise you, Madame, to put it where the other irons are."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's another from the Chicago Puzzlers Club. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

AMRG NYMME BDCAX NDGF HY. SUE DE NYMME DN HYNDGF GMKE. XHBE NYMME HYNDGF GMKE. EMK BDCAX NDGF HY, NFF SUE DE NYMME.

Letter Changing

A Sand Springs, Okla., reader shares the following: Try changing ASK to GET in 8 moves.

How Much Does Each Weigh?

A fork weighs 4 ounces. A knife weighs as much as a spoon and a fork. A kettle weighs as much as a knife and a spoon. Five spoons weigh as much as a knife and a fork. How much does each weigh?

Fun With Antonyms

Well, here are 10 words with their antonyms to be paired off. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	hidden	trivial	
2	prompt	recalcitrant	
3	frugal	revealed	1
4	tenacious	indifferent	
5	prominent	immense	
6	serious	actual	
7	obedient	dilatory	
8	diminutive	yielding	
9	observant	ravenous	
10	imaginary	playful	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

Boston Herald: To tell summer temperatures correctly, a popular science note informs us all you have to do is count the number of times a tree cricket chirps in a second, and add 40. Another way is to look at the thermometer.

San Francisco Chronicle: The head waiters shouldn't stop at reducing "hors d'oeuvres" to plain English. "French pastry" is much too tony a name for a shellacked doorknob.

Punch: "Political leaders are always well-dressed," states a tailor's journal. The name of Gandhi springs to the mind.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Hold spoon right side up. Man in spoon is upside down. Turn spoon upside down. Now right side up, see man in spoon.

Letter Changing: Ask, ark, art, ait, aim, him, hem, gem, get.

How Much Does Each Weigh?: The spoon weighs 2 ounces; knife weighs 6 ounces; kettle weighs 8 ounces.

Fun With Antonyms: Hidden—revealed; prompt—dilatory; frugal—ravenous; tenacious—yielding; prominent—trivial; serious—playful; obedient—recalcitrant; diminutive—immense; observant—indifferent; imaginary—actual.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*On the Trail*

By LE PELLEY

SEE HERE, SUSIE! — WE DEMAND TO KNOW MORE ABOUT THIS NEW BOY YOU CALL SINGAPORE!
WHY, I NEVER SAID SINGAPORE WAS A BOY!
IT ISN'T A GIRL IS IT??
SINGAPORE IS DOWN IN THE CLUBHOUSE NOW, IF YOU WANT TO KNOW !!!
COME ON, MARMADUKE !!!
I'M NOT SURE I'LL LIKE THIS SINGAPORE...
WELL — SINGAPORE MIGHT NOT LIKE YOU EITHER — SO CALM DOWN!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Wilbur Widgeon Departs*

By THE HAGERS

DRAKEVILLE
DRAKEV
TOO SOON, IT SEEMED, THERE CAME THE DAY WHEN WILBUR WIDGEON WENT AWAY.
THE DUCKLINGS CAME TO SAY GOOD-BY; GAVE HIM A GIFT. HE WIPED HIS EYE.
ON BOARD HE DIDN'T TURN TO LOOK, BUT CONCENTRATED ON A BOOK.
"DRAKE'S ENTOMOLOGY"? ALACK! IT WAS "THE FLIGHT OF TOMMY QUACK."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Brain and Body—But Thought?

DOES brain think for the body, or does the body think for itself? This question apparently has been intriguing psychiatrists for some time. And the function brains have usually been supposed to perform is now suspected of originating not in one localized area but in the body as a whole.

Psychiatrists in convention at Pittsburgh were prepared by Dr. Charles Macfie Campbell of Harvard University and the Boston Psychiatric Hospital to listen to a number of papers which would stress the need of what he called the "newer viewpoint":

> Thought, instead of being something isolated, is a manifestation in which much, if not all, of the organism participates.

Thus human thinking comes to know itself somewhat better. At one time some people considered the heart the organ of thought. Now they are less sure of the correctness of the more modern belief that the brain is responsible for it. By slow and laborious progress, mankind is climbing out of the darkness of mortality, its "newer viewpoints" disclosing at least half-truths which only an understanding of Christianity can make whole.

As to the "newer viewpoint" about brain, body and thought, it is interesting to read what the founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy, has written in Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures:

> We call the body material; but it is as truly mortal mind, according to its degree, as is the material brain which is supposed to furnish the evidence of all mortal thought or things.

Those words were penned at least half a century ago.

Fifty years of experience evidently is now leading students of human thought processes toward a similar realization. But it should not be imagined that thought is being found in the body any more than it was in the brain. "I don't know where thought is," Dr. Campbell is quoted as saying. He has shown true insight in describing the thought which the body expresses as merely "a manifestation." He went on:

> We are learning more about the brain and its functions and the newer knowledge is causing us to take a different view of that organ and its relations to the body as a whole.

And significantly one thing the psychiatrists are reported finding is that the totality of man is more than can be found in his component parts. This discovery raises questions answerable only by a deeper understanding of man than can be gained through inquiry into matter. Man, as Mrs. Eddy has made so clear, is an image of that Mind which is God. As she has written in Science and Health:

> Man is not matter; he is not made up of brain, blood, bones and other material elements. . . . He is the compound idea of God, including all right ideas; . . . the conscious identity of being as found in Science, in which man is the reflection of God, or Mind. . . .

This is knowledge to which all sincere inquiry into man and mind ultimately leads. But it is harder for the human mind to grasp the reality of existence outside of its own limited concepts than to examine those manifestations which are comprehensible to the material senses. As further and further investigation guides toward a true self-knowledge, however, human thought is being prepared to recognize the origin of all thought as not in brain or in body but in the all-creative Mind which Jesus addressed as "Our Father."

To the People Finally

POSSESSING a written Constitution should not lead Americans to the easy assumption that self-government and free institutions are safely encased therein and impregnably preserved for all time. Liberty is not preserved in laws or even in constitutions. Half a dozen dictatorships flourish in South America under constitutions copied from that framed at Philadelphia in 1787. The letter is useful but not sufficient; it is the spirit that giveth life to liberty. And that spirit is preserved ultimately in the hearts of the people.

Even the law and its administration by the courts is dependent in the end on the understanding of liberty and law expressed by the people. Chief Justice Hughes put it well in his address to the American Law Institute:

> That administration must find its ultimate assurance, not in statutes or forms, but in the sentiment of a free people—themselves tolerant and reasonable and keenly alive to the necessity of maintaining the instrumentalities for the impartial determination of controversies.

Many years ago, writing in his "American Commonwealth," Lord Bryce said much the same thing in discussing the possibility of the Supreme Court being enlarged to obtain approval of a measure desired by Congress and President:

> It matters little whether what is really a revolution be accomplished by openly violating or by merely distorting the forms of law. To the people we come sooner or later: it is upon their wisdom and self-restraint that the stability of the most cunningly devised scheme of government will in the last resort depend.

The American people today, by wisdom and self-restraint, can do more than the Constitution or the courts to maintain the stability—which does not mean immobility—of their scheme of government.

Justice for Cuckoos!

SOMETHING really ought to be done about the cuckoo. The present condition of things is nothing short of scandalous. Every year, at the beginning of summer, people all over the British Isles listen anxiously for the first broken notes of that famous bird. Not until that strange sound has been heard floating over the hedgerows can summer, or even spring, be said properly to have arrived.

One would imagine that a bird whose song is so important, and hails such pleasant things to come, would be greeted with friendliness and hospitality. But no. Once his note has been definitely distinguished, the cuckoo is annually covered with abuse. This year a London newspaper scornfully inquired, "Who could love a cuckoo?"

This ingratitude is typical. But the time has surely arrived to bring it to an end. It probably started with Shakespeare, who cunningly observed of the cuckoo, that he "builds not for himself"—a phrase that at first looks like an agreeable tribute to the cuckoo's unselfishness, but which, on closer examination, proves to be nothing of the kind. After that, the poets fairly let themselves go in their attacks on the cuckoo. "The hollow cuckoo," says Thomson; "the tell-tale cuckoo," continues Browning; and so on and so forth. But why go on with this catalogue of infamy?

The great writers of earlier days were more conscious of the cuckoo's merits. "The merry cuckoo, messenger of spring"—such are the affectionate words of Edmund Spenser. "Summer is icumen in, Lhude sing cuckoo," says one of the first of English songs in tones of cheery friendliness. That is the temper in which the earlier English writers greeted the cuckoo, amiably, kindly, pleasantly. A return to that first fresh outlook is long overdue.

The Folly of "War Scares"

"WAR SCARES" are plentiful enough in Europe these days; but while it would be disingenuous to assert that there does not exist a mental state which quite conceivably could produce war, it is somewhat consoling to reflect on all the "war scares" which have evaporated into thin air in the past score of years.

It was, for example, gravely predicted soon after Versailles that Russia and Germany, both then ostracized, would get together and terrorize Europe. In point of fact, they did conclude a pact at Rapallo, and only gradually did the European fear of a Germano-Russian coalition melt away.

Today it is the opposite apprehension which prevails. Will not Russia and Germany, both under dictatorships, but apparently widely separated in their "ideology," sooner or later fight each other? And is not Europe dividing itself into two camps in anticipation of this eventuality?

But already there are rumors of a coming rapprochement of Germany and Russia. At present the suggestions are listened to with skepticism, but it would not be hazardous to predict that before long there will be a new "war scare," based not on Russo-German hostility, but on Russo-German understanding.

And so the wheel continues to turn. Those who have watched political fluctuations with real attention cannot fail to be amused sometimes—though there is a tinge of sadness in the amusement—at the credulity which "war scares" encounter. There was to have been a war over Danzig—but matters appear to be arranging themselves there; over Vilna—but again nothing irreparable happened; over the "Polish Corridor"—but Germany and Poland came to a peace agreement.

The attention shifted to the Mediterranean, where Italy and Great Britain were said to be in deadly opposition. But it has become obvious that, whatever the merits of the dispute, neither country wants to fight. The antagonisms between Italy, on one side, and Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey on the other, which were magnified for propagandist purposes, seem to be ending in treaties of friendship. If there was one quarrel which was considered as beyond repair, it was that between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria; yet they have just pledged themselves to amity. Again, there is a movement to bring Hungary and Yugoslavia, which two years ago were regarded as irreconcilable enemies, to agreement.

The list could be greatly prolonged. France and Great Britain spoke of each other in bitter terms at the time of the Ruhr occupation; they are almost allies again today. There will be many other changes, some which we may welcome, others which we may deplore; but we should never forget that Europe is in a state of flux, and that each successive "war scare" can find even the semblance of justification only in an essentially unstable and temporary situation.

A SOVIET JUDGE, finding himself victim of a practical joke by employees who took advantage of his inclination to sign anything and everything presented to him, discharged his workers for "undermining justice." The affair, coming to attention of higher authorities, led to the judge's dismissal and proved the joke to have been a matter rather of undermining a justice.

Valedictory to Sail

Book News of the Day

ALAN VILLIERS has a nonchalant way of satisfying the longing that now and then overtakes all imbued with a restless liking for the sea. When days ashore become too humdrum for that ambitious sailorman, he gets up anchor, looses his topsails and shapes a course for places where the leadsman reports "no bottom."

His experience in the Australian grain ships has given him the incentive to write books of literary value that record the last days of square-rigged sailing ships. When he embarked on the CRUISE OF THE CONRAD (New York: Scribner. $3.75) he was making sea history. For, as he asserts, probably the cruise of the Conrad signalizes the last time a British full-rigged ship will ever circumnavigate the globe.

* * *

There is no accounting for the expedition Mr. Villiers undertook as a sort of valedictory to sail. He intimates the cruise wasn't a commercial venture. Yet he defies anyone, with seagoing gusto, to call it a yachting adventure. If the Conrad wasn't a cargo ship, nor a yacht, what was she? Well, she did carry a few cadets to help defray running costs, and the rest came out of the Villiers slop chest. All this may be incidental. The fact is, a rousing good time was had by nearly all.

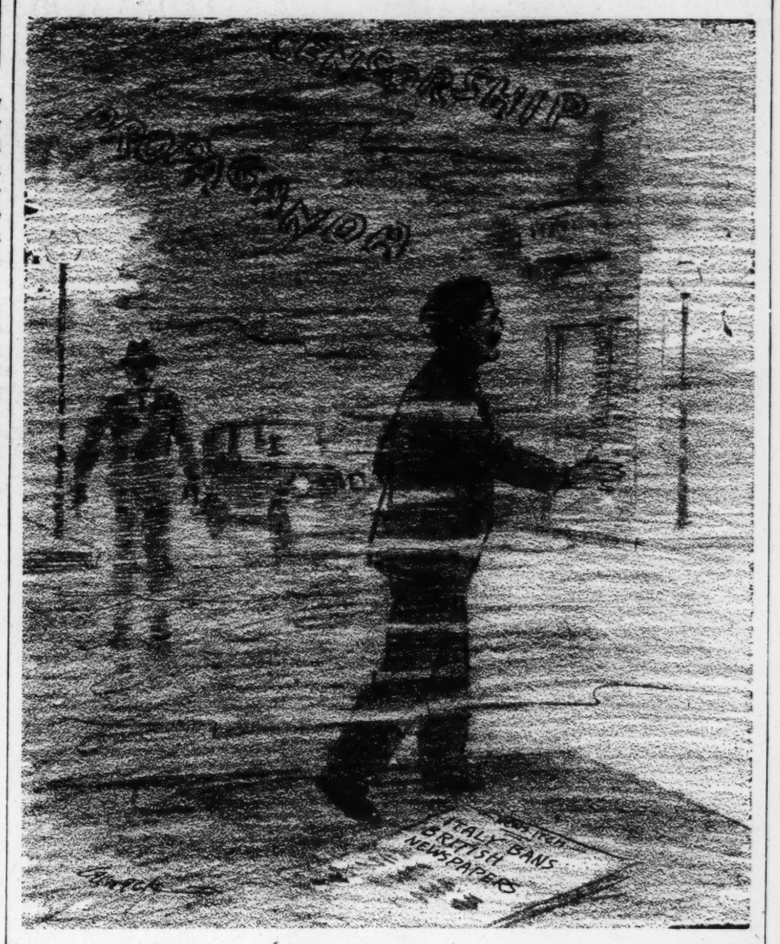
The ship set out from Harwich to New York and thence around the world. Her track roughly paralleled the trade winds, a long board toward Azores, then down to Rio, east to Good Hope, East Indies, Australia, South Sea Islands and thence to New York by way of Cape Horn. Anyone looking for hair-raising reading will be disappointed. It is a restrained piece of writing, quietly convincing; yet the book has exciting moments, as when the Conrad gets ashore in Brooklyn, and when all hands try to bring the ship up into the wind in the storm off the Horn. We believe it is the best thing Mr. Villiers has done since "Falmouth for Orders."

* * *

Sea lovers cannot but admire the author's judgment in choosing his ship. He picked her up in Copenhagen. She had sailed the Baltic throughout her long existence as the Danish training ship Georg Stage. She was a perfect watch charm of a ship, full-rigged, yet only 100 feet long. Her tonnage barely exceeds that of a Grand Banks schooner. Apparently she was as handy as a yacht, if the author will excuse allusion to a type of craft he plainly scorns. Certainly she served her owner's purpose well. And if the cruise of the Conrad rings down the curtain on that rugged drama of sail, so much the better to have this worthwhile account of the windjammer's graceful exit.

H. T.

Fog



London Pastel

PERHAPS only the citizens of a foreign town can catch completely the individuality of London and remark its curiosities. The Londoner himself has no standard of comparison with which to measure his city.

Night was drawing its shade over the metropolis as the South African and I strolled homewards through St. James's Park. The first stars blinked palely over Buckingham Palace. On the iron bridge across the lake we stopped to watch the evening view in the park, leaning lazily on the balustrade.

The shallow water beneath us feathered before a light breeze. A moving whiteness by the Whitehall shore disclosed a restless pelican. The gray-white buildings of Whitehall seemed somehow more than usually stately.

"This view never seems like London at all to me," I said. "It is rather European than English."

The South African considered the landscape in front of us. Two smartly tailored men—civil servants, probably—walked swiftly over the bridge, checking their earnest conversation as they passed behind us.

"I have only been in London once," the South African said suddenly, "but if someone were to take me blindfolded from the other end of the world to an unknown destination, and should set me down one evening in a London park, I should know where I was."

* * *

"You find London unique?" I asked.

"The parks, yes."

We started our walk again and climbed the rise up to the Mall in silence. A few motorcars purred smoothly past, keeping within the twenty-mile-an-hour limit. We walked toward the tall Victoria Memorial, shining white against the dimmer Palace, crossed the Mall and entered Green Park.

Green Park was almost deserted. The lights of Piccadilly gleamed yellow and red over the hillock. A dog stopped, hesitatingly, as it looked back at the park and then at its master.

"Boy! Here! Come on!" his master said, and the dog followed reluctantly.

Still in silence we walked up to Hyde Park Corner, crossed by the War Memorial, and were quickly on our way through Hyde Park, making toward the Serpentine. Hyde Park was much fuller than either of the others. Cars streamed past, so that their sidelights formed a jerky moving band of yellow round the roadside.

At the Serpentine we wheeled right and began to make our way across the dips and rises toward the northwest gate.

The Hyde Park Open-Air Teahouse, away on our right, looked like a deserted cabin.

"You see what I mean," the South African said, taking up our bridge-side conversation where it had been left off. "Look over there!" He pointed toward Marble Arch and the hotels of Park Lane.

* * *

I looked. There did not seem to be anything out of the ordinary. It was London, but it might as well have been Vienna, or Berlin.

"What do you see?" I asked.

"The mist. The blue mist," he replied. "You have a most peculiar blue mist in the evenings here. I've never seen it anywhere else."

Blue mist?

He was quite correct, the South African. I have noticed it often since. At evening in London there is a haze, not quite perhaps a mist, which hangs over the ground like soft blue dust. If you look for it, London night scenes all appear like landscapes designed in pastel by the same artist, each with the same individual touch of smoothly worked blue color.

Where the South African had pointed the haze softened the lights of cars in the carriage drive and the floodlights on the hotels. Trees in the opposite corner of the parks were scarcely discernible, and yet it was otherwise quite a clear night. Figures walking along the paths seemed to emerge slowly from the view itself. Everywhere the faint blue mist obscured sharpness of outline.

We walked on toward the police station in the center of the park, so like a country cottage in its wooded dell. A policeman came slow-gaiting it toward us.

"Lovely evening, sir," he said as we passed.

JOHN ALLAN MAY

North . . South . . East . . West

Spring's Fickle Elusiveness

By Frank L. Perrin

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

WITHIN recent weeks, because of projected or extemporaneous meanderings, I have thrice met Spring along the way. In early March the brilliance of her new colors and the sweetness of her smile met me in Texas, only to ripen into summer in the vast spaces and among the inviting mountains of Mexico. Again in the northern New England country, it came hesitatingly and almost apologetically, though for what reason it cannot be imagined. Surely it should be reassured of its welcome. And now it has come again in all its traditional perfection, although to a land with which it is always familiar and from which it never seems to be long absent.

Within a month or so I hope to recapture again the charm which is never lacking in the unfolding of a new season of growth and development. In Canada the pursuit will be resumed, if all goes well, before the sheen of the pale greens deepens or grows dim. Yet we must not conclude that Spring is the vagrant. Her march is orderly and fairly established. Inconstancy, if that is charged, must be charged to the traveler and not to the seasons. He, like the wind, goes where he listeth.

* * *

And as the train upon which we travel, from north to south and south to north again, seems to emphasize the orderly transitions, one appreciates the privileges of opportunities of friendly neighborly interchange. There are no difficult or confusing borders to be crossed between Canada and the Rio Grande, and those between our country and our neighbors are hardly more than legendary. What broad avenues for understanding and interchange are thus provided. Thought, fellowship, good will and confidence find and embrace gracious companionships along the way. There is engendered and cemented by this provident process a fraternal neighborhood of friends who are congenial because they understand each other.

How tremendously the distances have been shortened in a century. By this means, perhaps more than by improvements in the means of communication by mail, telegraph, telephone and wireless, a better understanding between neighbors everywhere has been advanced. It is axiomatic that if we desire to know a country or a locality we must go to it and learn about it by actual contact and observation. This is doubly true of peoples. We must go to them or they must come to us for better acquaintance and an appreciation of each other's true selves.

Travel, in and of itself, has no particular charm so far as I am concerned. More enjoyment is found at home than on the road, even under present provisions for comfort and safety. It is the people one comes to know, and the attractions of familiar and unfamiliar regions that invite and entertain.

Distance, it has been said, lends enchantment to the view. It may lend enchantment to the imagination, but never to the actuality. It is not beyond the horizon that the ideal is ever found. It must be either at our door and along our daily path, or by the wayside where we chance to be.

* * *

Yet there is ever that unsatisfied longing for change, that unrealized hope that across some border line there is realization. To search for it or to realize it we must go where vain or actual promises beckon, and then we too are there, somewhere, with the horizon still beyond, unattainable, like the fabled end of the rainbow.

Still the quest goes on, often with the undisclosed desire and vain belief that we can get away from something, and that something usually ourselves and unhappy conditions which only we ourselves can change into happy conditions. We should remember, even if we do not profit by, the experiences of the Louisiana Negro sawmill hand who decided that he was tired of his job, tired of his companions, and tired of the little town where he lived and toiled. He decided to go to Canada, as some others decide from time to time to do. One night, after dark, he went down the bank to the river, got into a small boat, and rowed unceasingly until daybreak, the craft headed north. To his surprise he heard his name called from the bank. Someone inquired, "Tom, what you doing here?" He called back, wearily but gleefully, "Who dat know me 'way up here in Canada?" He was happy because of his emancipation and release from the tedium of an uncongenial environment until he discovered that all the time his boat had been securely tied to the landing platform where he embarked. The story may not be literally true.

The Wide Horizon

Closeup of Eamon de Valera

By Hugh Butler

PERIODICALLY the world takes note of Mr. de Valera—one of the most extraordinary men of our time. To meet him is not to know him or understand him. But, of one thing the interviewer is certain—namely, his power.

When I called on him at his office in Dublin I was impressed at once with this feeling of innate power. He towered above us as he rose from his desk to greet us. His full six-foot length—plus—somehow seemed to be accentuated by this smoldering fire, somewhere there in the background, a steady, irresistible, fire. Then there were his hands, with huge bony fingers; fingers which always seemed to be gripping something, or were about to grapple with something. Impossible to imagine those hands folded quietly on his desk.

De Valera's gauntness—hard, grim, perhaps humorless, resembles the northern Irish; in sharp contrast to the smaller, more quick-witted, happy-go-lucky Celt of the West Coast or Cork. And yet, it is plain that this unusual personage cannot be classified as northern, or southern Irish. Born in New York—half Spanish and half Irish—he is of himself, alone. Oddly, as much can be said of his colleagues, both before and after him, as, hardly with an exception, the leaders of Irish revolt have not been pure Celts.

* * *

Be that as it may, de Valera symbolizes the movement of Irish revolt—the implacable enemy of what he believes to be the exploiters of Ireland and the Irish.

Passing before my eyes as he talked, were those charnal ships arriving in New York in 1844, loaded with the victims of the potato famine of that year; and then the drama of the rent-racking landlord, wringing from the Irish peasants the utmost value of every improvement made with their own hands on their small acres.

A man of a solitary idea—a free united Ireland; he put his vision into a single metaphor. He would remake Ireland; it would be as free as if it were a distant isle in the Pacific, thousands of miles from its nearest neighbors; self-sufficient, of necessity. So absorbed he became in the new Ireland that he quite forgot that he had an audience; on and on, the details fitted into place.

"Wild Irish" probably would have been the comment of the typical "John Bull" if he had been present at this interview. He would have shaken his head, sincerely dubious of the sanity of this amazing ex-school teacher, this one-time chemistry professor, who now has expanded his sphere so considerably through the broader field of adult education, to government, and on. He does more than teach; he leads, he dominates Ireland.

Here is an illustration of the narrowness of our judgments of other people, particularly those who are not like us, who probably live beyond the confines of our own little valley. Narrowness of this sort is so likely to exist among two peoples who are complementary, one to the other, as are the English and the Irish. What a strange partnership; of those on John Bull's Island and those on "John Bull's Other Island." Yet it has worked in world affairs; this balancing of the stolid, dogged, Anglo-Saxon by the temperamental intuitive Celt. Too bad if, as is sometimes true of other marriages, they don't fully recognize their interdependence as they work along.

* * *

Eamon de Valera knows that economic independence is cherished quite as much by his people as political freedom. There is that ancient exchange—still carrying on across the Irish Sea—Irish cattle, butter, bacon and beer, for English coal, machinery, shoes and clothing. This natural trade between the urban industries and the rural, of the British Isles, has encountered some of that same antagonism, that same feeling on the part of the farmers, that theirs is an inadequate return for their food products and raw materials, as is in evidence between America's western farming community and the industrial East.

On this point as on all others touching Anglo-Irish relationships, Mr. de Valera has but one answer; that in all of these things the Irish always got the small end of the bargain. However, the fundamental laws governing that trade are strong enough to bear the weight of much unreason and bitterness, and still bring home to both sides their common interest in two small, but relatively important islands, on which a great number of people depend for their livelihood and happiness.

Mirror of World Opinion

Clear Skies for British Shipping

IT APPEARS likely that British shipping has a considerable time of comparative prosperity—if not the traditional three years—before it. Highly subsidized competition remains, but it is unlikely to be more than a potential menace while trade and the demand for space continue to expand. . . .

But shipping, naturally, depends for its prosperity on the free movement of goods and people. So long as restrictions remain which hamper international trade, full recovery of the pre-depression prosperity cannot be expected. The industry has gone some way—as far, indeed, as it is able—to set its own house in order; with even the modest expansion in international trade already seen it is beginning to enjoy conditions which allow more reasonable remunerations to men and to vessels; and at the moment the outlook for some further expansion in international trade appears more hopeful than for some time past.—*Westminster Bank Review.*